

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL SERVICE RESOURCES IN KOREA

1970

January



1970

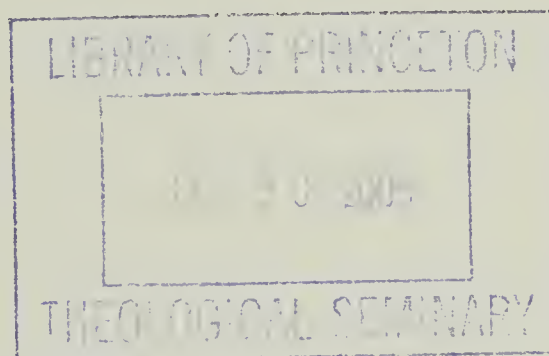
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NATIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE
國立社會事業家訓練院
KOREA ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES
外國民間援助機關韓國聯合會
KOREA SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
韓國社會福祉研究所



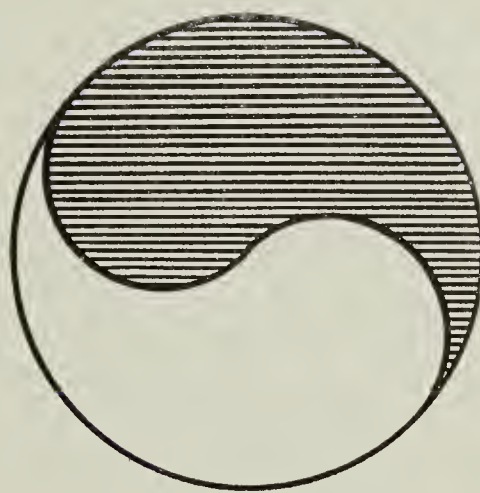
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THIS DIRECTORY IS AVAILABLE AT 500 WON
PER COPY: At KAVA Office
National YWCA Building
Phone: 23-3797
Mail: Seoul IPO Box 1641

FORWARD

By sheer force of time and circumstance this Directory has had to appear without its map section, but it seemed better to produce the main book now and let the maps follow as soon as possible in a separate section.

As usually happens when a fairly long work comes to an end, the most apparent things to the producers are its gaps and the lack of finish in its details: but we hope that at least a beginning has been made and that soon new agencies reaching Korea and Home Boards and supporters who cannot come here will at least be able to get a clear grasp of the country's needs, the culture out of which they grow, and the efforts that are being made to meet them. For this booklet is obviously only an introduction and a beginning to all the books whose materials are accumulating, waiting for some one to find time to write about them. We hope that when they do they will find all the generous and friendly cooperation that we have found and that makes KAVA so pleasant a place to meet at and to work in.

You will notice, in the first part of this book, that one Agency, Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, has a considerably larger entry than most of the others. This has been done deliberately, not only because the material was there, reason dear to a compiler's heart, but because the developments shown, in their international cooperation and their deep integration into Korean life, developing the roots already there, seem to express in example the trends that have been showing for some time in our KAVA meetings and are making us all give thought to the re-evaluation of KAVA's methods and activities.

Lastly, we would like to end with a note of thanks to the Korean Institutes who have been co-responsible with us for compiling this work, and whose names appear with our own on the cover.

We hope that this production of our KAVA Office will be of use to you.

M. Thornton

M. Thornton

INDEX OF KAVA AGENCIES

Alphabetical
listing &
abbreviation

	<u>Name in English</u>	<u>Name in Korean</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. AKF	American Korean Foundation	한미재단	1
2. AC	Anglican Church in Korea	성공회	4
3. AF	Asia Foundation	아세아재단	6
4. AGM	Assemblies of God Mission	하나님의성회선교회	7
5. APM	Australian Presbyterian Mission	호주장노교선교회	9
6. OSB	Order of St. Benedict	성분도 수도원	11
7. BS	Benedictine Sisters	성분도 수녀원	12
8. CARE	Cooperative American Relief Everywhere	주한 제아파견단	14
9. CCK	Catholic Conference of Korea	한국천주교 중앙협의회	18
10. CLS	Catholic Leprosy Service	카도리 나병환자 구호단	20
11. CRS-USCC	Catholic Relief Services	천주교 구제회	22
12. CCF	Christian Children's Fund	기독교 아동복지회	26
13. CRKM	Christian Reformed Korean Mission	기독교 개혁교회 한국선교부	28
14. CCM	Church of Christ Mission	그리스도의 교회선교부	30
15. LDS	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	말씀성도 예수그리스도 교회	31
16. CNM	Church of the Nazarene Mission	나자렛교회 선교부	33
17. SSC	Society of St. Columban	콜롬반 외방선교회	34
18. CS	Columban Sisters	성 콜롬반 수녀원	36
19. Comp.	Compassion, Inc.	스완슨 복음전도회	38
20. DF	Damien Foundation	다미엔 재단	40
21. FPP	Foster Parents' Plan	양친회 한국지부	41
22. OFM	Franciscan Fathers	프란치스코 교회	43
23. FMM	Franciscan Missionaries of Mary	성방지지 수녀원	45
24. GLRA	German Leprosy Relief Association	서독구나협회	47
25. GS	Good Shepherd Sisters	착한 목자회	48
26. HAP	Holt Adoption Program	홀트 양자회	49
27. OH	Hospitaller Brothers of St. John of God	천주의 성모한 수도원	51
28. IBVM	Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary	동정 성모수도회	52
29. AFI	International Catholic Auxiliaries	국제 카도리 여성협의회	53

Alphabetical
listing &
abbreviation

Name in English

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30. SJ	Jesuit Fathers	예수회	54
31. KCA	Korea Christian Academy	크리스찬 아카데미	56
32. KCWS	Korea Church World Service	기독교 세계 봉사회	59
33. KLM	Korea Lutheran Mission	루터교 선교회	63
34. KUMCOR	Korea United Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief	감리교 해외구제위원회	65
35. KCM	Korean Christian Mission	대한그리스도교 선교회	66
36. KEM	Korea Evangelical Movement	한국 복음주의 선교회	67
37. KR	Korean Relief, Inc	한국 자선회	68
38. LM	Leprosy Mission	구나 선교회	69
39. LCM	Little Company of Mary	마리아의 소중대	71
40. MM	Maryknoll Fathers	메리놀 외방선교회	72
41. MS	Maryknoll Sisters	메리놀 수녀원	74
42. MCC	Mennonite Central Committee	미국 메노나이트 재단	76
43. MWM	Methodist World Mission	감리교 세계선교부	79
44. MBS	Missionary Benedictine Sisters	포교 성빈도 수녀원	81
45. NKA	Norwegian Korean Association	한노 협회	83
46. OMS	Oriental Missionary Society	동양선교회	84
47. MEP	Paris Foreign Mission	파리 외방선교회	85
48. RLDS	Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	복원 예수 그리스도 교회	87
49. SDB	Salesian Fathers	살레시오 수도원	89
50. SS	Salesian Sisters	살레시오 수녀원	91
51. SA	Salvation Army	구세군	92
52. SCFed	Save the Children Federation	미국 아동구호연맹	96
53. SCF	Save the Children Fund	아동구호재단	99
54. SFM	Scandinavian Foreign Mission	스칸디 나비아 선교회	102
55. SDA	Seventh-Day Adventist Mission	제7일 안식일 선교회	103
56. SCB	Sisters of St. Charles Borromeus	보로메오 수녀원	104
57. SCSH	Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill	셋론 카리타스 수녀회	105
58. SCVP	St. Vincent de Paul Sisters	성원 선시오 수녀원	106
59. SPDC	Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres	성 바오로 수녀원	107
60. SAM	Society of the Auxiliaries	천주교 협조회	109
61. SM	Society of Mary	마리아회	110
62. SSH	Society of the Sacred Heart	성심수도원	111
63. SBM	Southern Baptist Mission	남침례교 선교회	113
64. SPM	Southern Presbyterian Mission	남장로교 선교회	114

Alphabetical
listing &
abbreviation

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65. SSCF	Swedish Save the Children Federation	서전 아동구조연맹	116
66. TEAM	The Evangelical Alliance Mission	복음주의 동맹선교회	118
67. USCC	Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	유니테리안 봉사위원회	119
68. UCC	United Church of Canada	캐나다 연합교회 선교부	128
69. UPCK	United Pentecostal Church	연합오순절교회	130
70. UPM	United Presbyterian Mission	미국 북장노교 선교회	131
71. UWM	United World Mission	연합세계 선교회	134
72. VCA	Voice of China and Asia	중아선교회	136
73. WRC	World Relief Commission	세계구조위원회	137
74. WV	World Vision	세계선명회	139
75. YMCA	National YMCA's	기독교 청년회	141
76. YWCA	National YWCA	여자 기독교 청년회	142

1. The first part of the report is a general
description of the project. It includes the
purpose of the study, the objectives, and the
scope of the work. The second part is a
review of the literature. It discusses the
work of other researchers in the field and
how it relates to the current study. The
third part is a description of the methods
used in the study. It includes the design of
the study, the subjects, the measures, and
the procedures. The fourth part is a
description of the results. It includes the
data and the statistical analysis. The fifth
part is a discussion of the results. It
discusses the implications of the findings and
the limitations of the study. The sixth part
is a conclusion. It summarizes the main
findings of the study and provides a final
statement on the project.

AMERICAN KOREAN FOUNDATION (A.K.F.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. John C. Surh(USA)	1952	Founding Member 1952
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
90-1 lka, Choongjungro, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul	73-0231/3	345 East 46th Street New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

AIM. To help in the achievement of educational, health, rehabilitation, economic and general welfare programs for Korea; to exemplify the mutual goodwill and friendship felt by the American and Korean peoples; and to extend more broadly a mutual understanding of Korean and American history, culture, customs, and democratic institutions.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The foundation conducts programs solely in the Republic of Korea and the United States.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Establishment
Established in 1952 by a group of prominent American and Korean citizens to aid the people of Korea in rebuilding the war-devastated country, the American-Korean Foundation(AKF) is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-political voluntary agency.
 - b) Health Program
Since its establishment, the AKF provided \$1,200,000 for tuberculosis control and care, public health, hospitals, support of mobile medical clinical teams, leprosy control and care, and for medical education. The Foundation completed the construction of the Gordon S. Seagrave Memorial Hospital in the Kaejong, Cholla Pukdo. With 100 beds and pathology laboratory, the Hospital provides modern medical facilities to serve about 1 million poor farmers and fisherman in this area. The total fund for this project amounts to approximately \$950,000 including \$270,000 worth of medical equipment.
 - c) Welfare Program
Since its establishment, the AKF contributed a total of approximately \$2,230,000 to varied welfare projects in Korea, such as orphanages, old people's homes, war-widow's workshops, fire-farmers homes and other national welfare organizations.

The AKF has built a number of villages and provided ancillary services as well as means of self-sufficiency for cured leper families, war veterans, disabled people, flood and fire victims, refugees from Communism and other needy families.

d) Housing Program

The Foundation began in 1961 its low-cost earth block housing program in which the AKF provides building material and technical assistance with recipients doing the construction labor. The AKF built about 1,550 homes at a cost which has now reached \$348 each for homeless families.

e) Education Program

Every year, the AKF grants scholarships to some 70 students in middle and high schools and colleges. The Foundation expended a total of \$1,800,000 for scholarships, fellowships, travel and maintenance in the United States for Korean students, improvement of schools and teaching methods, training of Koreans in Korean schools and colleges and vocational training.

Besides, the AKF supports the Morae Nae Civic School in Seoul and operates the Breen Technical School in Pusan.

Morae Nae Civic School: Located in suburban Seoul, the school is supported by contributions mainly from the VFW Ladies Auxiliary for some 360 children of refugee families.

Breen Technical

High School: Located in Pusan, the school is operated by the Foundation where 850 boys and girls from needy families are

taught courses in electronics, telegraphy, carpentry, metal-working, etc. Educational Counseling Center: Here, Korean

boys and girls who want to study in the United States learn about opportunities available to them in the U.S. colleges and

universities. Each month, the ECC tests approximately 50 students, counsels over 100 students, provides information to

over 600 students on various tests required by U.S. institutions, and assists many visa applicants referred to it by the

U.S. Embassy in Seoul. Job Referral Service: Through this

service, the AKF assists U.S. educated Koreans in selecting

occupations, upon their return, corresponding to their competence.

By inducing Korea students back to Korea and placing

them in proper positions, the Foundation is reversing the

"Brain Drain" and enabling them to contribute their knowledge

to building their own Korea while, at the same time, releasing

an equal number of openings for Americans in American industries.

f) Agriculture Program

The Foundation makes two major contributions to the modernization of Korean agriculture. One is its support and nurturing

of the 4-H clubs and the other is its introduction and promotion

of scientific bench terracing of hillside land. Since the end

of the Korean War, the AKF has supported the Korean 4-H

movement which has now over 750,000 members. Every year, an average of 300 boys and girls from all over the country are learning modern agricultural and home economics techniques at the Foundation's 4-H Training Farm at Sosa.

g) Other Projects

In addition to the above mentioned programs, the Foundation carries out many other aid programs in the category of special projects which include emergency relief for flood and fire victims, support to various orphanages, help for cultural activities, etc. The expenditure made for special projects during the past accounted for 23.4% of the total spending.

h) Amount of help

i) Average per year(16 yrs.) Cash \$476,240.- Goods in aid \$695,310.-

ii) Total amount in 1968 \$1,962,550.-

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN KOREA (A.C.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. C.E.J. Smart Sept. 1890 May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

- 1) 3, Chung-dong, Seoul 22-3587 55 Bedford Gardens
Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul Oryudong 144 London, W. 8
- 2) Taejon P.O. Box 22, Taejon 2-4937 England
Choong Nam-do

AIM. The chief aim is Evangelistic, to make known the Gospel of Jesus Christ by the extension of the church according to the tradition of the Anglican (Episcopalian) Communion, by good works as well as by word and Sacraments.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Korea, as part of the world wide Anglican Communion.
2. Korean Programs. The Anglican Church in Korea comprises the two Dioceses of Seoul, made up of Seoul City and Kyonggi-do; and Taejon, covering the rest of the country, with a Missionary Bishop. The Seoul diocese is now under Korean leadership. Welfare Programmes include;-
 - a) A girls' hostel has been in existence since about 1917 and self supporting. New buildings are needed and for this purpose U.S.P.G. in England are giving \$4,000 a year for 1968, 1969, 1970.
 - b) Orphanages, formerly in Suwon and Anjung, have been combined at Suwon while the land at Anjung has become. A Community Development Resettlement Area for former inmates boys of the Anjung orphanage. There is also a reclamation project in the Anjung area. Last year the Suwon Orphanage received \$11,852 from overseas' voluntary contributions.
 - c) A Rehabilitation Project for lepers at Masok, Kyonggido, is organized by the Seoul diocese (Korean) and has received small amounts of food and clothing sent from abroad.
 - d) A small clinic is just being started in Pyungchon, near Chonan, Choong Nam so far all the money had come from local sources but womans auxiliary of the U.S.A. Episcopalian church have just given a gift of \$70,000 for this hospital.
 - e) A small orphanage near Chongju, Choong Puk has been given 150,000 won from abroad and gifts of clothes. This orphanage has been in existence for many years. A.C. has recently been

asked to help because it is run by Anglican Christians. The 150,000 won was given for repair of rooms.

- f) A girls' welfare project is shortly to be started in Taegu.
- g) Money and gifts of clothing are being given to help a long established Korean school for the blind in Taejon.

6 non-Koreans are working in the country, 2 in Seoul, 2 in Taejon, one in the Whangjiri area and one in Pusan.

ASIA FOUNDATION (A.F.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. John Bannigan	1954	Aug. 1955

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
1-346, Bukahyun-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul Seoul IPO Box 1089	74-2630 74-5195	550 Kearny St. San Francisco, Calif. 94108, U.S.A.

AIM, OBJECTIVE OR PURPOSE. The Asia Foundation is a non-profit, non-political organization founded by private citizens in 1954 and incorporated in California. The governing body of The Asia Foundation is a Board of Trustees of 24 members. Funds are obtained from voluntary contributions: Charitable trusts, philanthropic organizations, individuals and corporations; and grants are solicited from AID, National Science Foundation and similar governmental aid organizations. All contributions are tax exempt. The purpose of the Foundation is to strengthen Asian educational, cultural and civic activities with private American assistance. Through its resident representatives in Asia, the Foundation makes private American support available to individuals and groups in Asia who are working for greater social and economic progress as well as for the maintenance of peace and independence.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates

Foundation offices are located in twelve Asian countries other than Korea: Afghanistan, Ceylon, Hongkong, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of China, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

2. Korea Programs

Aid is extended to projects in many fields: education, culture, economic development, promotion of science, civic and community activities, labor education, youth and student assistance, social science research, and mass communications media. Foundation assistance may take many forms, depending on needs and resources; grants of money; advisory personnel; supplies or equipment; books or other material contributions. Projects assisted by the Foundation are developed and administered by Koreans, and most of the Foundation's Assistance is designed to help projects get started and to induce increasing local support.

STAFF: Non-Korean 1, Korean 8

THE ASSEMBLIES OF GOD MISSION (A.G.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. John Stetz	1954	June 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
San 24, Daejo-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul Seoul CPO Box 385	38-0903	Foreign Missions Dept. Assemblies of God 1445 Boonville Avenue Springfield, Missouri 65802, U.S.A.

AIM. A religious organization having as its primary aim the propagation of the Gospel to the multitudes as yet unreached, and which has also definite educational & social welfare programs aiming at raising standards of living through education and provision of material aid.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Foreign Missions Department has 970 missionaries in 82 countries around the world with over 17,000 churches with almost that many national workers. The foreign constituency numbers over two and a half million members and adherents and operates a total of 92 Bible schools in foreign lands.
2. Korean Programs. There are now 100 churches throughout Korea mostly in large cities and strategic towns; there are 20 churches in greater Seoul, the largest which is located at West Gate, has an adult congregation of 7,000.
 - a) Mountain View Orphanage, in Seoul, for about 40 orphans. The Government sponsors these orphans from the age of 5, when they are referred to the home mainly by the City Government, until they are discharged at 18 or sent for technical training on reaching High School level. The Government also sponsors their technical training on condition that after its completion they work for 5 years as technicians with the Army. The orphanage takes both boys and girls.
 - b) Special training is given to the deaf, from teenagers up, in centres. More than 600 are taught by specialists to communicate in sign language and organized in congregations with special services.
 - c) A youth centre, with recreational facilities and opportunity for personal counselling, has been opened in Seoul in the neighbourhood of two large Universities.

- d) A prison ministry provides regular protestant services for prisoners who are also visited and helped individually.
- e) The servicemen's centres originally established have now phased out with the exception of the Christian Servicemen's Home in Seoul which is geared for the American servicemen. However, a Korean servicemen's periodical is still being printed and mailed out, several thousand each month. The WAC Centre also is still maintained on base in Seoul for the Korean women in uniform. The Assemblies of God Mission supplies furniture, personnel, book and music, in the effort to provide a place where the WACs can relax, read and write letters in their off-duty hours.
- f) Immediately after the war the Mission did a good deal of distribution of Relief supplies, about 15 tons of clothes and 80 tons of food a year, and this is still done in emergencies, but food and medicines are no longer distributed regularly. In 1969 about 35 drums of used clothing were distributed to the needy, besides 14 drums sent to the drought area in Naju. Now Korean personnel are working in Seoul, Pusan, Taejon and Cheonju. The Korean Ministry is developing and takes a large share in the social services and the teaching at the Bible Institute.

FINANCE. Roughly \$2,000 a year is spent in social work besides \$15,000 for the Institutions and Churches in building, repairing etc. Not all of this is foreign money: an increasing amount is contributed by the Korean congregation.

AUSTRALIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION (A.P.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. B. W. Rowe 1889 May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

1366-2, Shinjeong-dong, 4-1853 Ulsan
Ulsan

C.P.O. Box 100,
Sydney, Australia

AIM. To carry on a Christlike work of healing, relief, education
and evangelism among the Korean people.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in India, Indonesia, New Guines, New Hebrides,
Australia(among the Aborigines)
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Evangelism and Relief - This program is carried out in
conjunction with the Jesus Presbyterian Church of Korea.
Total aid given in 1968-9 \$45,000. Foreign Personnel: 10,
Korean Personnel 10.
 - b) Il Sin Women's Hospital at 471 Chwachun-dong, Pusan, which is
a 109 bed hospital, providing:
treatment for Obstetric and Gynaecological Patients
Infant Pediatrics
training for Doctors in Obstetrics and Gynaecology
training for nurses in midwifery
maternal and child health

Patients are treated irrespective of financial condition
but are expected to pay according to their means. To provide
free treatment to the needy, aid came from overseas in 1968-9
as follows ÷ Cash \$6,000 Supplies and Services \$62,500
This income, together with hospital fees, provided 25,500
out-patients and 1015 in-patients with \$92,500 worth of
free or partially free treatment.

Babies born 1968-9, 2,500

Korean Staff 164 Non-Koreans, 2 Doctors 2 Nurses 1 Lady
Evangelist.

- c) Embroidery group, Masan, helps women in poor circumstances
to provide a living for themselves, by providing them with
the materials, and teaching them the skill, by which they
make a wide variety of quality embroidery.
- d) Live stock project, Masan, aims to increase the quality of
goats and pigs in Korea and to help farmers raise their

standard of living by providing them with quality livestock.
The project also does research into fodder growth.

- e) Crippled people's vocational school, Ulsan, aims to give Crippled people the means by which they may make their lives meaningful, by teaching them a skill. At present there is a radio department for men and knitting department for girls.

BENEDICTINE FATHERS (O.S.B.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Abbot Odo Haas O.S.B. 1909 May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

Benedictine Fathers Waegwan 79 Archabbey of St.
Catholic Mission Ottilien,
Waegwan-up, Chilkok-kun, 8917 St. Ottilien,
Kyongsang Puk-do Germany

AIM. Evangelization, charity, social welfare, education and medical work, to help the needy.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The agency operates in Germany, Switzerland, England, U.S.A., Venezuela, Colombia, South Africa, Zulu-land, Tanzania.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Evangelization. Two monasteries: in Waegwan with the care of 11 parishes, and in Pusan - 24, 338 Catholics. Two retreat Centres.
 - b) Medical. A leper hospital and General Skin Clinic in Yong-bong.
 - c) Education. Middle and High Schools in Waegwan and Kimchon; Free Civic Schools in Waegwan, Kumi and Pusan. 4 Kindergartens; Hostels in Waegwan and Seoul; a Sisters Formation Center in Taegu.
 - d) Social Welfare. 4 leper colonies, with financial and material support for 700 patients. It is hoped to make these self-supporting in 2 years. A model farm in Kumi; Catholic Rural Youth Movement (J.A.C.); formation of Credit Unions and Cooperatives.
 - e) Workshops for the various projects; Printing shop, Carpenter shop, Locksmith shop and garage.

All these projects are supported by voluntary contributions from Europe and U.S.A. and between them help between four and five thousand people each year. In 1968 these subsidies totalled \$685,000 together with material aid worth \$36,600. Besides these two items \$79,600 were spent on the routine support of the projects, which are staffed by 28 non-Korean and 72 Korean members of the Waegwan Abbey.

BENEDICTINE SISTERS (B.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Sister M. Januarina Pfiffner (Swiss)	1931	Feb. 1956

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Benedictine Sisters Charity Hospital 31-3, Choryang-dong, Pusan	Hospital 4-2574 Convent 6-3574/5	CHAN - ZUG - Switzerland

AIM. All the works of the Sisters are private, non-profit institutions, run by the Sisters and supported by their Mother-House in Switzerland to promote social welfare and the practice of Christian Charity. Korean Sisters are trained, both in Korea and abroad, to take over and extend the work of the Charity Hospital.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Sisters operate 5 Hospitals and 3 High Schools in Switzerland.

2. Korea Programs

- a) Two Charity Hospital, one in Pusan, with 90 beds, the other in Dongja-dong, Choong-ku, Seoul, with 24 beds. In Pusan about 2,500 patients are treated each year in the hospital and about 300 a day as out-patients in the clinic. In 1968-9 the latter totalled 64,575. The hospital in Seoul has recently been built, in addition to the existing clinic. Medical supplies, surgery & hospital care are given free of charge to the poor, while a considerable reduction is made for middle-income families who can afford to pay only part of the costs.
- b) The Sisters go out to Boys' Town, to several leprosaria and an orphanage, to give medical and material help. They also do a good deal of follow-up work and home visiting.
- c) Housing. During the last 4 years the Sisters, with the help of voluntary contributions, have built 73 houses for poor people left homeless by floods, and given 56 more families money to rent houses.
- d) Distribution of food, clothing etc.. As well as medicines and treatment the Sisters in 1968-9 distributed about 8,000 kg of unskinned milk from Switzerland, about 8,000 garments and 54 blankets. In the last 5 years food has been given to 28,000 families and clothing to 7,100.

e) Education

- i) Middle and High Schools at Jang Seung Po Eup, Kosei Island
- ii) Four Kindergartens in Pusan.
- iii) Since the families for whom they built houses are often too poor to go to school, the Sisters helped them at least to begin schooling, by building class rooms for the first two years of Primary School and the first year of Middle School.
- iv) Last year 67 students were helped with support; 9 of these were in College (three in Theological Seminaries) 21 in High School, 12 in Middle School, 7 in Technical Schools, 10 in Primary Schools and 8 in special schools for the deaf and dumb.
- v) Training is given to the Korean Sisters, both in Korea and in Switzerland. The Sisters have a large Novitiate building in Pusan and also own a farm in Sosa where food is produced. At present there are 5 Swiss Sisters, 115 Korean professed Sisters and 52 in training. Among these one is a doctor, 6 pharmacists, one a medical student, 10 trained and 7 student nurses, 8 trained lab. technicians, dieticians, etc. 28 Korean Sisters are now doing professional studies.

f) Finance

In the last 5 years

Yearly Average

Cost of free medicines and

treatment of poor	2,398,000 won	479,600 won
" " building houses	4,082,000 "	816,400 "
" " schools	2,398,000 "	479,600 "
" " helping education	3,914,000 "	782,900 "

CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) INC.

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. Felix Ashinhurst	1949	May 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
136-2 Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul Seoul CPO Box 197	42-7964 42-7965	660, First Avenue New York, N.Y. 10016 U.S.A.

AIM. CARE's basic purpose is to help the peoples of the developing countries in their struggle against hunger, ill health, ignorance, and low productivity, by converting as effectively as possible the voluntary, people-to-people contributions of Americans, and Canadians, and the support of host governments into various forms of relief and development assistance.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. CARE is a voluntary, nonprofit, nongovernmental agency engaged in international assistance and development. CARE is the cooperative instrument of 26 American civic service, trade union, and welfare organizations. It is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, and is registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the United States Agency for International Development. In 1962 MEDICO was incorporated into operations as a distinct service known as CARE-MEDICO. This merger made it possible, within the same operational system, to contribute more directly in the field of health and added another dimension to CARE's overseas programming. CARE currently conducts world-wide operations in 33 countries.
2. Since its beginning in 1949 CARE's Korea program has taken different forms in response to the changing needs of the Korean people. The post Korean War period was marked by an emphasis on relief and rehabilitation for millions of refugee families, orphans and wounded veterans. These activities continue but as local institutions and government programs demonstrate an ever improving ability to meet the needs of such groups. CARE has expanded its program to include forms of assistance designed to help Korea achieve its long range development goals. A basic technique of these development programs is the use of knowledge and material as catalysts to stimulate local community self-help efforts. The amount of local participation varies

according to the resources of the communities and local governments concerned, and takes various forms, such as voluntary unpaid labor, the supply of a portion of the required construction material, or in the case of local government, provision of administrative funds and managerial and technical personnel. In addition to the completion of each project's specific and limited objective this self-help approach is designed to stimulate future community self-help effort by providing villages and local governments with the experience of planning, organizing, managing, and carrying through to completion projects which satisfy their own deeply felt needs. While this ideal is not always fully met it is the model which guides CARE's program planning. CARE assistance is always in the form of materials, administrative assistance, and program experience. Direct cash assistance is not provided.

The programs described below are representative of CARE's current activities but do not constitute a complete listing of all CARE projects in Korea:

a) Community Development/Education

In 1965 CARE, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, initiated a program of assistance for primary school construction in remote and isolated areas of Korea. During 1966, 12 classrooms in 4 different villages were built and in 1967, 25 classrooms in 8 different villages were constructed under this program. In 1968 CARE shifted its emphasis to overcoming the shortage of middle school classrooms and initiated a project in cooperation with the Provincial Government of Kangwon-do under which a total of 34 middle school classrooms were built in 12 different villages. The villagers supplied unskilled labor for site preparation, collecting necessary sand and gravel, accomplished final landscaping, and collected funds for the actual construction. CARE assistance in the form of construction materials and project administration served as a catalyst in enlisting and organizing village cooperation and coordination, while the Kangwon-do BOE provided managerial and technical guidance and paid for a portion of the project's administrative costs. More school construction programs are planned.

In 1969 CARE assisted in the provision of textbooks to Korean universities and in the establishment of a children's library in Kwangju.

b) Community Development/Health

A similar approach involving a three way partnership between villages, the Kangwon Provincial Government and CARE resulted

in the construction of 48 wells in 29 resettlement villages. The occupants of these new villages had lost their former homes, and most of their possessions, in the tidal wave and storm which struck the east coast in October 1968. The wells provide the villagers with potable water at their new living sites.

c) General Economic and Agricultural Development

CARE also supplies agricultural hand tools, sewing and knitting machines, blankets, clothing, food packages, school kits, and other material and equipment to orphanages, day care centers, communities of resettled fire farmers and cured lepers, vocational training schools and other institutions. Particularly in the case of homes for the aged, the blind and the handicapped. These supplies are in a sense, relief. However in every instance, to the greatest extent possible, the overall objective is to promote and encourage self-help efforts which will contribute to individual, community, and national development, and at the very least lead to a higher degree of self sufficiency on the part of the recipient individuals and institutions.

d) Social Welfare/Disasters

CARE responds to natural disasters to the limit of its available resources. Recent emergency relief activities include provision of supplies to affected villages in the southern provinces during the drought of 1968, in Kangwon Province during the flood and tidal wave devastation of October 1968, and again in the southern provinces during the floods in 1969. While CARE supplies immediate relief goods to the extent possible, its major effort when disasters occur is in long term rehabilitation and development of the affected areas.

e) Health/Nutrition

Since 1967 CARE has supplied approximately 6,000 food packages per month to T.B. outpatients under treatment at 10 government health centers in Seoul. The packages contain meat, milk powder and rice or beans and serve two functions - first, they speed the recovery of patients by providing them with additional nourishment - and second, they act as an incentive for patients to continue treatment until their cures are complete. Since the packages have been supplied the patients dropout rate has decreased more than 15%. Recent results of sputum negative tests indicate CARE-assisted patients are recovering at a rate more than 8 times greater than non CARE assisted patients.

With the partial support of AID funds CARE is conducting an experimental nutrition education project which is exploring the possibility of using Korean mass media for nutrition education. The project will attempt to identify the media and communication techniques best suited for this type of

educational effort, and has as its ultimate objective the stimulation of popular and official interest in nutrition education to the extent that eventually a nationwide nutrition education program may come into being.

FINANCE

CARE uses resources from both public and private sectors, in the United States and abroad, to assist people in developing nations in programs of economic and social development. During the 1969 Fiscal Year CARE received private cash donations totaling nearly 12.5 million dollars from about 1.5 million people, making an average donation of about \$8.00 per contributor.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE OF KOREA (C.C.K.)
(formerly Catholic Committee of Korea)

NAME OF DELEGATE

DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Most Rev. William McNaughton MH.
Bishop of Incheon (U.S.A.)

May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE

52-15, 2ka, Choongmuro, 23-8789

Choong-ku, Seoul

Seoul CPO Box 16

AIM. The purpose of the Catholic Conference of Korea is coordination of the activities of the Catholic Bishops of Korea in such areas as social welfare, education and other activities of a national character. It has a Permanent Council of five bishops and eight Commissions, each headed by a Bishop.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

- i) The Conference was founded, under the name of the Catholic Committee of Korea, in November 1948, and was reactivated, after the Korean War. It is composed of the Catholic Hierarchy of Korea, at present made up of three archbishops, one of them a Cardinal and 10 Bishops. There are also three Dioceses and an Abbey Nullius situated in North Korea. Eight of the Bishops are Korean and six foreigners.
- ii) The Conference is not a direct agency for social work though it occasionally receives gifts from abroad, mainly of clothing, which it distributes to orphanages or other institutions. Attached to its secretariate and dependent on the Conference is a Catholic bookshop which prints the Bible, Catechisms, Liturgical and Theological books and ecclesiastical documents. It also publishes a quarterly pastoral review and a monthly magazine, and a correspondence course on the Catholic faith, sent gratis on request.
- iii) Although the scope of the Conference extends to the whole of Korea, in itself it has no mandatory power but acts as a deliberative and consultative body, at the service of each individual bishop in making his decisions.
- iv) Educational. The Conference, as representing the Bishops of Korea, has under it the Catholic College, Seoul with a Department of Theology and a Department of Medicine using St. Mary's Hospital for Intern Training and Residency.

v) The Conference has some TV and Radio Services, and publishes various Catholic papers and magazines, as well as a Correspondence Course on the Catholic faith.

The secretarial staff consists of 2 foreigners and 20 Koreans.

CATHOLIC LEPROSY SERVICE (C.L.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Fr. Alfred J. Fleming Jan. 1, 1956 Nov. 1957
M.M.

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Catholic Medical Center 23-4131/9 1, Myung-dong, 2ka, Choong-ku, Seoul	Ext. 89	Maryknoll P.O. New York, U.S.A.

AIM. To give treatment and all possible care, gratis, to victims of Hansen's Disease who are not accommodated in leprosaria or who are not cared for by other agencies.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The program was begun for Korea and is so far limited to that country.
2. Programs in Korea. The Service in Korea consists of:
 - a) A central clinic and research center in Seoul, at the Chronic Diseases Laboratory of Catholic Medical Center. Here 1,238 patients were treated during 1968; 71 of whom were newly registered.
 - b) Two clinics or centers for treatment, at:
 - i) St. Mary's Clinic at Kosung, Kyung Nam, treating 1,500 leprosy patients every month with visits to the stations or Health Centers of 7 Guns in Kyung Nam by mobile team, besides giving general treatments to the indigent.
 - ii) St. Joseph Clinic at Kangkyung, Chung Nam, treating 350 leprosy patients every month by mobile team to the stations or health Centers of 8 Guns in Chung Nam, besides giving general treatments to the indigent
 - c) Training and employment of para-medical workers, who serve as case-finders for the mobile clinics and follow up their cases. At present the Service is employing 13 para-medical workers, who could find 360 new cases last year, 1968. The Catholic Leprosy Service concentrates on homeless cases, in advanced stages, in some cases building houses for them; and on home cases, usually in the early stages when the disease can still be arrested without need of institutional care.

In 1968 the Service spent about \$32,500, the bulk of which came in voluntary contributions from the U.S.A. It also distributed relief goods: PL 480 grains, received through

Catholic Relief Services, 110,800 lbs. Milk powder, vegetable oils and other foods, exact amount not known. The same for clothing, as many individual parcels are sent to the patients.

Emphasis has changed from treatment of homeless cases to the detection of early leprosy cases, home treatment and enlightenment of the public on leprosy. The clinics and mobile teams concentrate on the treatment of home patients in the areas assigned to them by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Treatment where possible is given at Public Health Centers in the 8 Guns in Chung Chong Nam Do and 7 Guns in Kyung Sang Namdo assigned by the M.H.S.A. in 1967. In addition basic research and epidemiological surveys are carried out by the medical staffs in an attempt to learn the truth about leprosy in Korea and disseminate these truths to the people of Korea. Public Health Education is also emphasized by the medical staff. This program is carried out by lectures in medical colleges, nursing schools, Public Health Centers, local schools and by articles prepared for mass media distribution and for scientific medical journals.

Plan for phasing out. It is expected that within the next ten years the Public Health Centers of each Province will be capable of carrying out an effective and adequate leprosy control program without outside assistance.

When such a time arrives C.L.S. plans are to phase out of the medical treatment field of the work and redirect efforts to those areas of leprosy control where help is most needed. Possibilities would be basic research, protected workshops, cooperatives, special training schools for the handicapped, etc.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
(CRS - USCC)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Monsignor George M. 1946 Founding Member, 1952
Carroll M.M.

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
114, Wooni-dong, 75-4381/3 350, 5th Avenue
Chongro-ku, Seoul New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
Seoul IPO Box 1035

AIM. Catholic Relief Services of the United States Catholic Conference is the Overseas Aid Agency of the American Catholic and Laity. Contributions from the Catholics of the US to the annual Catholic Bishops' Overseas Relief Fund enables Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C. to conduct a broad program of record proportions. These world-wide aid programs include direct relief, social and economic development projects and other various phases of health, education and welfare. In Korea Catholic Relief Services - USCC carries out its activities in cooperation with the Catholic Bishops and with their directors of charities.

SCORE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in 80 countries, throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America, reaching over 40 million needy people.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Food and Nutrition Programs

During the past fiscal year covering the period of July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969 the Catholic Relief Services - USCC made over 23,624,631 pounds of United States Government - donated foods available for distribution to the needy of Korea, valued at over \$962,110.46 as part of the Food-for-Peace program. This food was distributed through centers throughout the country with special emphasis on child feeding, both for school and pre-school children.

Distribution Results in FY'69

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. Recipients</u>	<u>Distributed Commodities</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Maternal Child	8,000	317,966 lbs	
School Feeding	41,000	1,522,900 "	

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. Recipients</u>	<u>Distributed Commodities</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Child Feeding	6,000	54,400 lbs	
Feeding Station	8,400	1,411,000 "	
Family Workers	30,000	7,607,811 "	
Family Individuals	29,700	4,082,602 "	
Institutions	10,115	1,852,236 "	
Health Cases	30,150	6,775,716 "	
Total:	163,365	23,624,631 lbs	

Remarks

School Feeding for Mothers & babies, school lunch in Primary Civic Middle Schools.

Feeding Station for Under employed labourers

Child Feeding Day Nursery Lunches

Family Workers Working to prepare & serve noodles, etc.

Health Cases Needy patients and ex-lepers.

b) Clothing and Medical Supplies

Every year American Catholics contribute clothing, shoes, blankets and other bedding material to the Catholic Bishops' Thanksgiving Clothing Campaign in the United States. Of a total of 18 million pounds collected in last year's Campaign 433,350 pounds were shipped to Korea and distributed to many needy persons. In many cases groups took the clothing and remade it into different styles adopted to Korea. In addition the American Catholic Agency provided medical supplies from the Catholic Medical Mission Board Hqs. in New York valued at \$287,117.97 to 59 hospitals and clinics. Some 936 units were received and distributed. A special shipment of valuable measles vaccine was airlifted to Korea and the vaccine was distributed thru the Columbans Sisters Clinic in Chun Cheon.

c) Emergency Relief

A large portion of a shipment of Canned Tuna fish received from Chicken-of-the Sea Tuna Fish Co. in the US was distributed as emergency relief to victims of the severe drought which struck the south-western provinces of Korea. Since fish is a very acceptable item in the diet of Koreans it was a big help in the emergency.

Another use for the canned tuna fish was to the victims of the excessive snow storm in Northeast Korea. The area was isolated for a long time by some of the heaviest snow to fall in many decades. Army Helicopters were used to bring in the relief goods. Clothing was also distributed both in the drought and snow areas.

d) Socio-Economic Projects

During the past fiscal year significant self-help projects were developed by Catholic Relief Services - USCC to 114 farm roads

were made, repaired or extended; 27 reservoirs and 22 banks made or repaired; a hospital, school and 16 houses built; 17 waterways made, 9 public wells dug and 11 drainage channels dug or cleaned; 16 pigs ties and hen houses built; 3 landing docks and 3 water supply systems constructed; 2 playgrounds made; 2 rice paddies made and mulberry trees planted; one stream-bed deepened and a bridge constructed. These projects were undertaken with the food for work and numerous communities were benefited by them. The number of projects undertaken and completed was 247. Three grants - in - aid for the Kwe San Livestock Cooperatives complex were received. OXFAM donated the sums of \$12,000 and \$2,000 and CAFCD the sum of \$1,470 for feed processing machinery. Modern livestock raising techniques and proper forage management are being taught. The Government of Korea funded the 30 - bed Okcheon Hospital for \$20,000 matched with grants of \$6,500 from CRS-USCC and \$10,000 from Kresge Foundation. The Kang Hwa Consumer Cooperative was successfully begun with a grant of \$1,000 from CRS-USCC. The Raskob Foundation donated two typewriters, valued at \$250, to the School of the Deaf at Chin Chon for vocational training. CRS-USCC donated \$3,000 to repair St. Paul's Orphanage, one of the oldest orphanages in Korea. The orphanage harbors 150 girls.

e) Cheju, PL 480 Project

As the termination of the Project approached, negotiations begun last year, continued on a request for a two year extension of the project. As the fiscal year ended the negotiations were continuing and a tacit extension until a decision is reached on the extension request is in effect.

f) CSM Pilot Project

In FY69 we began a pilot project of feeding pre-school children with CSM (cornmeal - soya - milk mixture) with about 8,000 recipients participating in areas all over Korea. The program was well received and the CSM acceptance was 100% favorable. It has been shown too that CSM is tolerated even by young babies when milk is not available.

g) The Leprosy Play

In collaboration with the German Leprosy Association and the Catholic Leprosy Workers Association of Korea, CRS-USCC put on a Leprosy Education Play to help dispel some of the many myths about leprosy or Hansen's Disease, as it is called today. A play was written by one of the outstanding playwrights of Korea and it was put on by a group of professional actors some 150 times during the months of May and June in the six Southern Provinces of the Republic of Korea where large concentrations of leprosy patients live. It is estimated that some 250,000 people attended the performance. Newspapers gave fine publicity and real

cooperation was extended by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the local ROK government officials and the Police. The Rotary Club of Seoul at Msgr. Carroll's suggestion gave a gift 70,000 won (approximately \$275.00) for printing of Programs. The German Leprosy Association gave \$10,000 for the production. It is hoped that a movie can be made which could be shown to an even larger audience than saw the play. Mr. Frank Carlin of CRS aid a great deal of work to make the venture a success.

h) Noodle Feeding Program

On June 30, 1969 we closed out our noodle feeding program after almost ten years of operation. The noodles were given free to underemployed labourers. We were serving about 4,000 bowls a day when we closed. We had earlier in the program distributed as many as 25,000 bowls a day in noodle stations situated in all the large city areas where thousands of these laborers operate.

i) Help-A-Child and Help-A-Teenager Programs

In cooperation with the NCCW (National Council of Catholic Women), Washington DC and the Korea Orphan Scheme of New Zealand CRS-USCC Korea administered a Sponsorship Program which embraced 2,000 children in orphanages and in poor homes. Help to children in poor families is designed to prevent the family from abandoning the children because of economic pressure. Most children in the orphanages are not really orphans but are abandoned children. The Help-A-Teenager Program is designed to help teach a skill to older orphans, who upon reaching the age of 18 must leave the institution because the small government subsidy is cut off at that age.

The NCCW contributed \$100,000 to this Sponsorship Program in FY 1969.

j) A separately registered organization of CRS deals with the adoption of Korean or half-Korean children abroad.

During FY69 fifty children left for adoptive homes, 22 to the U.S., 3 to Germany, 6 to France, 19 went to US Servicemen's families in Japan (11) Korea (7) and Okinawa (11). Of 85 children we have on referral 32 have sponsors and paperwork is being processed.

CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (C.C.F.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. William J. Adams	1948	May 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
58-21, Susomoon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul Seoul IPO Box 1278	24-3121/4	203, East Cary Street Richmond, Va. U.S.A.

AIM: Financial support of fatherless and other underprivileged children through a sponsorship plan whereby individuals and organizations may sponsor specific children by contributing regularly to their support. Exchange of correspondence between child and sponsor is arranged.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Christian Children's Fund was founded in 1938 and incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia as a non-profit, inter-denominational Christian child-care organization. It is also registered with the U.S. Government State Department's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. It works in 57 countries in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, assisting 85,000 children to obtain housing, clothing, food, medical treatment, education and guidance.
2. Korean Programs
Work in Korea, begun in 1948, expanded rapidly during and after the Korean War. The number of children regularly assisted, formerly 23,000, has now been reduced to 17,000, and the work is expected to phase out in about 15 years as the Korean Government becomes able to implement its Child Welfare Plans. 6,000 of these children are living in their families or with relatives and receiving regular monthly support under the direction of qualified workers. The remaining 11,000 are accommodated in 84 institutions. Of these Christian Children's Fund owns and fully supports one home and one convalescent home for children suffering from T.B. Among the affiliated institutions of babies' and children's Homes, day nurseries are two homes for healthy children of leper parents, three home-schools for blind children, and one home-school for deaf children. The work is financed by voluntary contributions. Anyone who gives \$12 a month becomes sponsor of a special child, receiving photographs and full case-history. Sponsor and child exchange letters, which

are translated at the office and sent on, and a real relationship begins between them, with the sponsor sending extra gifts for birthdays and Christmas. Children are usually sponsored from the age of 6 until 16, but if the sponsor wishes to continue helping a child until graduation from high school or even College this can be done.

In family help, a request from a parent is thoroughly investigated by a qualified worker; if it is satisfactory each child receives a monthly cash allowance plus emergency food, clothing and medical help. The worker follows up to see that the funds are directly used for the child. Donors unable to give a full sponsorship give lesser amounts which go into the General Fund. This is used for emergency cases, until a sponsor is found, and also to maintain and staff special projects, such as Pusan Health Home, for T.B. children and those recuperating from serious illnesses. It is also used for smaller projects such as providing whole milk to babies in municipal hospitals, or emergency medical assistance.

In conformity with the intentions of its founders and sponsors Christian Children's Fund holds to being free to give Christian and Bible teaching to the children under its care. This is as a rule readily allowed and welcomed in affiliated institutions.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED KOREAN MISSION (C.R.K.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. Charles Vander Sloot	Feb. 1962	Oct. 1963
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
382-14, Hapjung-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul Seoul IPO Box 2441	33-3505/6	Christian Reformed World Relief Committee 2850 Kalamazoo Ave. S.E. Grand Rapids, Michigan 49508, U.S.A.

AIM. To bring relief and comfort and to show Christian concern for the underprivileged in Korea. To establish indigenous agricultural, medical and child welfare programs for the same. And to proclaim the love of Christ through Service In Deed.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The sponsoring agency, the Christian Reformed World Relief Committee, also operates in Japan, the Phillipines, Nigeria, Mexico and among Cuban refugees in Florida.
2. Korean Programs
 - a) Medical
CRKM's medical personnel conduct regular clinics in ten or more slum areas in or near Seoul, offering emergency treatment, examination, and in extreme cases, hospitalization to those unable to pay for the cost of their own medical care. The program is under the joint direction of Dr. D.J. Mulder and Dr. Heung Joo Lee.

Dr. Lee is in charge of all pre-and postnatal clinics for mothers and infants in these same slum areas. Prenatal care is also offered to the unmarried woman who wishes to relinquish her child after counseling by a CAPOK social worker (see below).

Dr. Mulder is in charge of general slum clinics and supervises the care of hospitalized patients and all foster children within the CAPOK program. Increasingly, professional services required at general clinics are being provided by Korean M.D. volunteers. General clinics emphasize preventative medicine, especially immunization against

communicable diseases.

b) Agriculture

The CRKM agricultural program is under the direction of Mr. Robert Faber. Hundreds of needy farmers in the Ko Yang Kun are assisted annually with interest-free loans and technical advice from CRKM. In almost all instances, the financial loans have been or are being repaid to the mission's agricultural revolving fund.

Loans are given to farm families for livestock purchase, livestock housing, greenhouse construction, purchase of machinery and fertilizer, and many self-help projects. While providing capital and technical advice to the needy farmer, CRKM also helps to organize cooperatives in the rural villages to assure optimum use of any assistance tendered.

c) CAPOK (In-Country Adoption)

The Christian Adoption Program of Korea offers the following:

- i) professional services in adoption to Koreans. Basic eligibility requirements are that the applicants be legally married, that they provide evidence of reasonable physical health, and that both parents be involved in the study process. Confidentiality and legal protection to adoptive parents are guaranteed. Services are free of charge.
- ii) professional relinquishment counseling services to parents in distress and to unwed mothers; wherein parents can, under professional Christian guidance, release a child voluntarily for placement into adoption.
- iii) related services in foster care wherein children received by "CAPOK" are given complete medical and social supervision. Such a foster care program allows for the temporary care of relinquished children, long term quality care for children unable to move into adoption, and physical and emotional preparation of children moving into adoption.

CHURCH OF CHRIST MISSION (C.C.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Daniel C. Hardin April 1954 June 1954

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

#6, Hyochang-dong, 42-1321 Former: Church of Christ
Yongsan-ku, Seoul 4801 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
New: Otter Creek Church
of Christ
5091 Granny White Pike
Nashville, Tenn. 37220
U.S.A.

AIM. Presentation of the Gospel of Christ through welfare activities and teaching.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in 60 countries
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Educational & Cultural Work:
 - 1) Theological School 75 students
 - 2) Deung Chon Civic School 100 students
 - 3) Bible Correspondance 60,000
 - 4) Printing Shop 1
 - 5) Radio Program Weekly
 - 6) Kindergarten 60 students
 - 7) Evangelization Work(Pure Church Work) 40 churches in Korea
 - b) Social Welfare Work:
 - 1) Seung Ri Widow's and Children's Home 20 widows 80 children
 - 2) Church of Christ Mission Benevolent Organization
 - 3) Dairy and Farming work 20 cows 1969 import - location Paju-Gun
 - c) Health Work:
 - 1) Church of Christ Clinic Hyochang-dong in Seoul
 - d) Individual Welfare cases

AMOUNT OF AID GIVEN 1968-9 US\$115,667.81

Staff Non-Korean 7 Korean 1

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS (L.D.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Dr. Robert H. Slover July 1958 Oct. 1958

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

7 Chungwoon-dong,
Chongro-ku, Seoul
KPO Box 210

73-3995

47 East South Temple
St.
Salt Lake City, Utah,
U.S.A.

AIM. To teach the Gospel of Jesus Christ; to establish churches, schools and hospitals as necessary to assist the Korean people in realizing as full a measure of happiness as possible; to relieve the suffering of the poor.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in 85 missions throughout the free world.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Setting up Korean Churches. About 80-90% of the local church budget is furnished by the Central Church. In Seoul a \$150,000 Chapel has been built and a \$90,000 Chapel in Pusan is nearing completion. Of the 16 congregations set up in Korea, 6 now have their own buildings. It is planned to buy land in Taejon, Yungdungpo, and Kwangju.
 - b) Education and Social Services are mainly for the members of the Congregations and are becoming more and more the work of the Korean church members. The budget for 1969 was for about \$125,000, covering maintenance, quarters for the missionaries who are voluntary, unsalaried workers, and salaries for the Korean employees. As there are fewer and fewer destitute members, the trend is towards schools and assistance to students. The building, printing and book binding works of the Church are also used as Vocational Training ground; young men are taught concrete and cement finishing, block laying, plumbing and electrical work and also the techniques of printing and book binding. Girls are taught English and Korean typewriting. A Relief Society processes and distributes each year about 10,000 lbs of used clothing, sent from abroad, and other gifts, to a total value of about 15 to 20 thousand dollars. The local churches care more and more for the sick and needy among their members, holding regular fast offering days to

provide funds. Most of those in need are not really destitute but need a little temporary help to put them straight or tide them over a time of difficulty. Agricultural projects such as gardening, improved animal husbandry, poultry raising and livestock breeding are being developed where land is available. There are 90 non-Korean missionaries and workers, in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Chunchon, Masan, Mokpo, Cheonju and Taegu, and 35 Korean employees, of whom 18 are of professional status.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION (C.N.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. Eldon Cornett

May 1954

June 1955

KOREA ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

400, 3, Deungchon-dong, 62-1954
Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul
IPO Box 1327, Seoul

International Headquarters
Church of the Nazarene
6401 The
Pasco, Kansan City,
Miss. U.S.A.

AIM. To promote the cause of Jesus Christ in the world through evangelism, education, medical and relief measures.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in 44 countries outside the U.S., British Isles and Canada.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Education (list schools and enrolment) \$13,718 for 1968-9 Bible School 35 and Scholarships for orphans.
 - b) Church work \$36,552 in 1968-9
 - c) Social work - support of orphans etc. valued at \$5,000
 - d) Relief work, distribution of clothing, food, medicine etc. valued at \$8,000

AMOUNT OF AID GIVEN 1968-9 Total approximately \$75,940

COLUMBAN FATHERS (S.S.C.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Fr. Patrick Healy S.S.C.	1933	May 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Columban Fathers 140 6ka, Dongsomun-dong, Sungbuk-ku, Seoul Seoul IPO Box 1167	92-1217	St. Columban's Nebraska, U.S.A.

AIM. The Columban Fathers are primarily a religious foreign mission organization which takes charge of dioceses in mission countries designated by the Catholic Church and helps to develop them until they can be handed over to the indigenous clergy. Since their parish work includes the total good of their people, help develops in the fields of education, medicine (in which they work with the Columban Sisters), farming and light industry; but these social works belong rather to the diocese or parish than to the society as a whole. At present in Korea there are one Columban Archbishop and 3 bishops; and 145 priests. In 1965 4 counties in the South of Kangwondo were detached from the Diocese of Chun Cheon and joined with one county in Kyungsang Puk-do to form the new diocese of Wonju under a Korean Bishop. Some of the Columban Fathers are still serving in Wonju diocese.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Peru, Argentine, Chile, the Philippines, Japan, Burma, Korea, Taiwan, the Fiji Islands and among the aborigines in Australia.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Education. The fathers are directly responsible for a High School and 4 Middle Schools in Jeon Nam and Cheju-do, and two Higher Civic Schools, as well as eight kindergartens and Religious Education in all their 54 parishes and 231 stations.
 - b) Social Service
 - i) A vocational Sewing and Knitting School at Chun Cheon.
 - ii) Land Development Projects near Hong Cheon.
 - iii) The Isidore Development Association for the improvement of farming in Cheju-do, with large pig breeding projects and a flock of 800 sheep donated by friends in New Zealand. This project is also helped by subsidies of animal-food grains through Catholic Relief Services. Attached to this

also is the Han Rim Weaving Cooperative taught by the Columban Sisters, whose tweeds and other cloths are sold at a shop in Seoul and also for export. The Fathers also help to organize farmers' and fishermen's cooperatives and 4H clubs.

c) Medical

The Fathers are responsible for a Hospital, 3 clinics and ambulance services, run by the Columban Sisters. They have also two sanatoria, one for leprosy patients.

d) Group Work. Catholic troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Catholic Students' Association, Young Christian Workers Society and the Legion of Mary are among the groups and associations organized by the Fathers, as well as clubs and teenage groups in the parishes.

COLUMBAN SISTERS (C.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
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Sister Philomena	1955	April 1955
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KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
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St. Columban Clinic Chun Cheon Kangwon-do	Chun Cheon 2498	Missionary Sisters of St. Columban 920 Hyde Park Mass, U.S.A.
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AIM. To minister to the spiritual and corporal needs of Christians in the Missions into which they are sent; to conduct schools for Christians and non-Christians; to succour the poor and the afflicted; to teach Christian Doctrine especially to women and girls.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Society operates in Ireland, England, the United States, South America, Korea, the Philippines, Burma and Hong Kong.
2. Korea Program
 - a) At Mokpo, a Hospital with 145 beds, a clinic for a daily 200 out-patients and a three year Nursing School with 75 students. Among the 17 Sisters there are two doctors, 10 qualified nurses, 2 laboratory technicians and one X-ray technician. Another Sister, a Master in Nursing Education, is Sister-Tutor in the Nursing School. There are ambulance services connected with the hospital and clinic, to deal with patients from rural areas; and the Hospital takes charge of the general health of the inmates of the leper colony in Naju organized by Archbishop Henry at Hyon Ae.
 - b) Clinic for out-patients at Chun Cheon, opened in 1956 and serving 300 patients daily, with an ambulance service. Among the 7 Sisters working there are two doctors, three nurses, one lab-technician, and a qualified dietician who also teaches dietetics in the Provincial Hospital.
 - c) A Clinic at Samchok, on the East Coast, founded in 1962 and serving daily about 300 patients. Among the Sisters there is one doctor, one X-ray technician, two nurses and one lab-technician. The ambulance service is going all the time, as many of the patients are from outlying villages.
 - d) On the island of Cheju-Do the columban Sisters have been working since 1963, teaching spinning and weaving to the women. This industry is attached to the Isidore Development Scheme,

run by the Columban Fathers, on which there are large flocks of sheep. The Sisters with 31 employees, teach the women knitting and also turn out excellent tweed and other cloth, which is marketed in Seoul or exported. This year, when a Sister-Doctor returns from furlough they hope to open a clinic and ambulance service.

COMPASSION, INC.

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. W. H. Erickson	1953	1962
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
89 Sangsu-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul Seoul IPO Box 1670	33-0231 32-3124	7774 West Irving Park Road Chicago, Illinois 60634, U.S.A.

AIM. To provide for material and spiritual needs of needy children in the world. However, the primary objective is to teach the boys and girls in our homes about the Lord Jesus Christ--to be followers of Him and thus be better citizens.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Our agency operates in Afghanistan, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore--helping children who are handicapped physically, mentally, economically or socially.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) We help to care for approximately 18,000 children in 144 children's homes, 8 baby homes, 2 widows' homes, 2 homes for the blind, 3 for deaf mutes, and one vocational training school. No child under three years of age is initiated as a new sponsorship, but is referred to an adoption agency. We are also investigating the possibility of helping children within the framework of their own families.

Over \$1,250,000 is contributed annually from the United States and Canada in sponsorships and gifts.

- b) Compassion assumes a portion of the medical expenses for its sponsored children. Hospital costs come to approximately \$60,000 a year. About 50 tons of medication are distributed, including vitamins and milk. Medical supplies are sent by the Medical Assistance Program of Chicago.
- c) Education -- Every home has a Bible teacher, and Compassion translates and prints a great deal of graded "Gospel Light" Sunday School material for classes from kindergarten through high school. Nearly \$30,000 is spent annually on school fees for students, and about \$12,000 on vocational training. Among the boys and girls leaving the homes, some qualify for higher education and are given the opportunity to apply

for a scholarship to attend college or seminary. Others are encouraged to take vocational training and are helped to obtain jobs.

- d) Each fall sponsors provide \$8 per sponsored child for a new winter outfit.
- e) Young pastors pioneering new churches are given sponsorships to supplement their own resources over the first three years on the condition that there is no other Christian church established within three miles. These sponsorships, which are interdenominational, have helped to set up about 1,000 churches throughout the country.
- f) A certain number of Christian workers who are lame, crippled, or even blind, are also supported. In return, they give time to doing Christian and social work. This is also true for widows in our widows' homes in Taegu and Kwangju.
- g) Compassion employs public health nurses--western and Korean--whose primary task is to improve the health standards, nutrition, etc. in the homes.

DAMIEN FOUNDATION (D.F.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Dr. Van Droogenbroeck	1964	May 1966

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Sorokdo, Cholla Nam-do		24 Rue Charles Martel Brussels 4, Belgium

AIM. Treatment and rehabilitation of leprous patients.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Asia. Pakistan, India, Rep. of Korea.
Africa. Congo Republic, Ruanda, Burundi.

2. Korea Programs

Two doctors and Five nurses working in the leper Settlement on Sorokdo.

STAFF.	International Personnel	7
	Korean personnel	10

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN (F.P.P.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. James L. Pullman	1953	May 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
PO Box 344, Kwang Hwa Moon, Seoul 119-2, Chungpa-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul	42-1024 42-9950	352, Park Avenue South New York, N.Y. 10010 U.S.A.

AIM. To promote the care, maintenance, education, training and well-being of needy and distressed children. Emphasis is on help to children who live in their own homes, with the aim of preventing the disintegration of families under economic stress and of attaining their full rehabilitation.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. In Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Hong Kong, Korea, Philippines and Vietnam, Indonesia, Bolivia, Foster Parents' Plan, incorporated in 1937 in the State of New York and registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid as a non-profit organization, offers opportunities for medical care, financial rehabilitation, housing, social services, education and vocational training, to its Foster Children and their families.

2. Korea Programs

The Foster Parents' Plan is based on voluntary contributions from people in the United States and Canada who are willing to help needy children in Korea on a person to person or family to family basis. Each foster parent pays annually, quarterly or monthly, a sum of \$16.00.- formerly \$15, per month. Of this \$9.00 is paid each month to the foster child's family, as direct cash grant. A further \$1 a month goes to the upkeep of the Medical Services and can be considered as medical insurance for all members of the family, and 2.00 goes into a Special Services fund. The remainder, about \$4.00 a month goes towards organizational expenses and upkeep.

In addition to the \$16 a month for sponsorship, the sponsors provide over \$260,000 for middle and high school education and about \$100,000 more for various special needs. They also send gift parcels to the children, to a value of about \$200,000. The total income used in the work of F.P.P. in Korea is about \$1,700,000 annually.

During the first half of 1969 the Plan was supporting 7,025 children in and with their families, and 1,175 children in 17 orphanages. It employs a staff of 40 Social Service Workers, and 26 Translators. These translate the letters sent each month by each child to his or her sponsor and the sponsor's replies. Both the original and the translation are then sent on. The object of these letters is to establish a real relation between sponsors and children and so promote understanding between peoples of different countries. Since health is a primary need for children and includes healthy surroundings, clinics are operated at the two offices. At Seoul two doctors, two nurses a pharmacist, a lab-technician and a cleaning aid are employed and a third doctor will be added when facilities permit. Many of the families have one or two members with serious and longstanding medical problems who have never before received care. About 90% of the more than 3,500 people attending the clinic suffer from internal parasites which reduce the benefit of an already inadequate diet and lower their resistance to disease. The clinic, opened in September 1968, is already doing good work, though it still needs more equipment, especially an X-ray machine for detecting and following up T.B. patients. The case workers are trained to make effective use of the clinic for their cases.

As the foster children approach the statutory cancellation age of 18, the need for vocational training which will enable them to better their position and to help in the support of the family becomes more apparent. To find a really practical education of this kind is not yet easy and much development of technical education is necessary as well as the acceptance of its human dignity and usefulness.

Emphasis is placed on all types of aid which can help to make families self supporting, such as loans and grants to improve tiny business ventures, purchase of equipment which can increase production or earning capacity.

Rehabilitative help is available to all members of the "Foster Child's" family.

FRANCISCAN FATHERS, O.F.M. Taejon = Province of Montreal, Canada
 ChinJu, Pusan = Province of Genova, Italy
 Suwon, Chun Cheon = Province of S. Sebastian,
 Spain
 ChonJu = Province of Jalisco, Mexico

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
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Dr. J. P. van Leeuwen	1937	May 1955
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KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
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17 Cheong-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul	23-4638 22-3096	Curia Generalizia dei Frati Minori 25 Via di S. Maria Mediatrice Roma, Italy
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AIM. Missionary work; development of Christian life by education;
 care of the sick and helping the poor.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in all the free countries of Europe, North and South America, and most free countries of Asia and Africa, and in Australia.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Education
 - i) Myong Do Institute, founded in 1964 for the study of Korean language and culture. A two years course mainly for new missionaries, followed by more advanced courses.
 - ii) Theology courses in Catholic College, Training of Korean Franciscans
 - iii) Schools connected with Boys-Town in Taejon, see under b, ii)
 - iv) Newman Club in Seoul and other clubs for Catholic students in Universities and High Schools.
 - b) Social Services
 - i) Former Sacred Heart Lepers' Village, founded in 1961 at San Cheon near ChinJu, with a clinic and small hospital. In 1967 this was recognized as a center for treatment of positive patients, as Sacred Heart Lepers' Hospital with 20 beds, 2 doctors, 6 nurses, with houses, land and workshops for 420 patients living in the village; the clinic is also used for treatment of out-patients; moreover there is a small general clinic for poor patients from outside.
 - ii) Boys-Town in Taejon, founded in 1967 for uninfected

children of lepers; so far 250 children. It has its own elementary and middle schools; and a vocational school has just been started. These schools are also open to needy children from nearby villages.

iii) small social and educational programs in most parishes: organization of cooperatives, credit unions, kindergarten, etc.

c) Directly religious work: the Franciscan Fathers have charge of seven parishes, scattered through the dioceses of Taejon, Suwon, Chuncheon, Pusan, Masan and Chonju. As soon as sufficient Korean Franciscans have been trained, other religious work will be started in biblical, ecumenical and liturgical fields, retreats, spiritual guidance, etc.

FRANCISCAN MISSIONARIES OF MARY (F.M.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Sister Therese Dionne(Seoul)	1958	Sept. 1958
Sister Margaret Mary Donlon(Pusan)		

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
135-1, Karibong-dong, Seoul	none	Mission Procure
Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul	Pusan 3-0593	399 Fruit Hill Ave.
Yangjong-dong 25,		N. Providence
Pusanjin-ku, Pusan		Rhode Island
		U.S.A.

AIM. The Congregation was founded in 1877, exclusively for the Missions, in the imitation of Christ and the spirit of St. Francis of Assisi. The Sisters engage in educational work, with the motto "Through Charity to Truth" in Social Work endeavouring to lay solid principles capable of developing the christian spirit in families; in Medical Work, by charity for the body to help gain souls; and in Catechetical work.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. 11,000 Sisters, of 70 nationalities, work in 143 houses in Asia, 99 in Europe, 95 in Africa, 63 in Latin America, 22 in North America and 11 in Oceania. They operate 488 Primary and Secondary Schools, 94 professional Schools, 4 Colleges 64 Hostels for Girls, and 938 Catechetical Centers. Also 89 Hospitals and Clinics, 370 Dispensaries and Consultation Centers, and 18 Hospitals and 23 dispensaries for patients with Hansen's Disease. Besides these they run 157 Baby Homes and Nurseries, 123 Technical workshops and 30 old Peoples' Homes.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) In Yungdungpo-ku, Karibong-dong, Seoul. A general out-patients dispensary.
 - b) In Pusan
 - i) Song Mo Middle and High Day School for Girls-enrollment 1,100
 - ii) St. Mary's Dispensary. A General Out-Patient Clinic, caring for an average of 80 patients daily. Every Wednesday is given over entirely to the service of non-paying patients, about 5,000 in the first half of 1969. Rations of grain from CRS are distributed to about 300 poor families. The Sisters also make home visits to

patients and visit poor patients in the hospitals and prisoners in the jails.

- iii) The Sisters help in building and repairing houses for poor families whose homes have been half demolished by floods.
- iv) Families in England and New Zealand sponsor 10 children in the Middle and High Schools. New Zealand also sends both cash and relief goods for distribution to the needy.
- v) There is a novitiate in Pusan, training Korean girls, spiritually and professionally, to carry on the work of the Society in Korea. At present there are 34 Korean members, and 13 Sisters of 6 other nationalities. Several Koreans are studying or doing training abroad, to qualify as Doctors, Nurses, Teachers, and Social Workers.
- vi) Weekly Catechetical instructions are given to those who ask for it.

In 1968 the costs for the Social Works amounted to about 708,000 won. The expense for Medicines etc. was just under 2 million won, partly covered by charges paid by those who could afford it, the rest by voluntary contributions from the Central Board of the Society.

GERMAN LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (G.L.R.A.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. Konrad Fischer

Jan. 1963

April 1967

KOREA ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

PO Box 39, Suwon,
Kyonggi-do

Dominikanerplatz - 4
87 Würzburg,
West Germany

AIM. To control and coordinate the leprosy relief and treatment activities of this association in Korea.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in 40 countries all over the world.
2. Korea Program

The German Leprosy Relief Association does not administer any projects of its own in Korea, but helps the Korean Government and religious organizations to control leprosy in this country. This is done mainly by cash subsidies and by supporting mobile clinics for the government organization in country districts. One type of subsidy pays the training and salary of paramedical workers doing preparatory work for mobile clinics in rural areas.

GOOD SHEPHERD SISTERS (G.S.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Sister Rose Virginia	1966	Jan. 1968
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HONE OFFICE ADDRESS
Oc Pong Gu No. 1 OcCu-myon, OcCu-kun, Cholla Puk-do	none (Cable Address Good Shepherd Sisters Kunsan City)	Good Shepherd Convent 1027 Aurora Blvd. Quezon City Philippines

AIM. Social Work amongst girls and young women.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Mother House is in France, and the regional office for this area in Manila, Philippines. There are more than 450 houses, located in almost every country except those closed to foreign missionaries. In this area they work in the Philippines, Hong Kong and Korea.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) A house is being opened in OcCu-kun, near Kunsan, Cholla Puk-do for the rehabilitation of girls and young women who are in especial need of help. Their training will include group living, social services, psychological services, education and vocational services and medical service. At the beginning about 35 girls will be accommodated.

staff: International personnel, 6 Good Shepherd Sisters
Korean personnel, 2 teachers, 4 helpers

- b) Used clothing, received from abroad, was distributed to poor families, last year to over 40, with an average 5 persons in each. All members received at least one piece of good warm clothing.
- c) There is a farm attached to the Convent, to help support the work.
- d) An effort is being made to meet the needs of the village children by offering night school classes. At present 50 are enrolled.

HOLT ADOPTION PROGRAM (H.A.P.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. Jack J. Theis 1964 Oct. 1964

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

382-14, Hapjung-dong, 33-4145/6

Mapo-ku, Seoul

IPO Box 2536, Seoul

Holt Adoption Program

P.O. Box 95

Creswell, Oregon

AIM. The care of abandoned children and the placement of mixed-blood and full Korean children in the US and Europe with the double purpose of finding homes for abandoned children and finding children for empty homes.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Korea only.

2. Korea Programs

- a) Overseas Adoption. About 600 adoptions are arranged each year, in U.S.A. U.S. families in Japan and Okinawa and in many European countries. The annual budget from voluntary contributions is about \$100,000; the annual cost of the various services is about \$240,000 a year. This is largely for processing fees and costs, papers, passports and medical examination. To meet the discrepancy the adopting family is charged an adoption fee varying from \$150 to \$300, to cover processing costs in Korea. All handicapped children are processed free of charge and this is covered from donations. There is also a required donation to help cover the expenses of the escort, of \$215 to Europe, \$300 to the States. Various churches also send contributions. There are 5 main agencies working for overseas Adoption: Korea Social Service, Child Placement, USCC, Seventh Day Adventists and Holt; but Holt's whose work has nearly doubled in the last 5 years, now handles about half of the Overseas adoptions. The children for adoption are mainly referred by the Korean Government but referrals are also accepted from Compassion, World Vision, Christian Children's Fund, United World Mission and other agencies, or from orphanages. They are placed in foster homes or in the orphanage at Ilseon or other orphanages and given thorough medical examination and treatment while case workers follow up each case and if an adoptive home is found, the processing of papers is begun.

If the child belongs to any particular church every effort is made to place it in a family of the same religion.

- b) An orphanage is maintained at Il San at which approximately 250 are unadoptable, owing to age, physical or mental handicap problems. A system of room mothers is used each having charge of about 7 children of varying ages. Some groups of elder girls or boys may go up to 15 in number. In the past many of the older children have gone to vocational schools, and the older girls to nursing school, as they can then nearly always find jobs.
- c) Two houses for boys and girls of mixed race, too old for adoption. They are sent to Korean schools, many to Christian schools but as of now only one of these children is placed into a class, so that they are thoroughly integrated. They also join Korean churches, scout groups etc. and it is hoped to send them for vocational training in the future.
- d) The Medical Section takes charge of the medical examination and treatment of the children referring them to various hospitals where more specialized work is needed.
- e) A staff of caseworkers follow up the children in foster homes or being processed for adoption.
- f) Distribution. Clothes and other gifts are distributed, to a total annual value of about \$10,000.

There is a staff of 7 foreigners and about 150 Koreans including case workers, office and maintenance staff, orphanage personnel and nurses.

HOSPITALLER ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF GOD (H.O.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
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Rev. Brother Robert Goane	1958	Dec. 1960
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KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
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67 Im-dong, Kwangju, Cholla Nam-do	Kwangju 2-1672	St. John of God Hospital Stillorgan, Dublin, Ireland
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AIM. An International Order of Religions Brothers, devoted to the nursing care of the sick, irrespective of age, race or creed.
Financed by voluntary contribution.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Italy, France, Austria, Palestine, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Canada, U.S.A., England, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Japan; Peru, Brazil, Africa, Mexico, Cuba, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Columbia.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) A General Clinic in Kwangju, treating all types of sickness and disease. Staffed by 6 Brothers 4 Doctors 3 Nurses 5 Aid Nurses. No. of patients 35,067 Consultations a year.
 - b) T.B. Clinic
Treatment of 350 patients a month with free drugs.
 - c) Visiting the sick poor in their homes 1,634
 - d) Distribution of foodstuffs to the poor and needy.
Amount or value 3,840, 50 lb bags of flour.
 - e) Medical care of a leper colony at Ho Ae Won, Naju-gun.
Rehabilitation village with 700, Government supplies leprosy drugs. We look after general health.
Medical care of 2 of the Shoeshine Boys Centres in Kwangju.

NUMBER OF FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS HELPED IN YEAR

- 1) Community Centre(Rag Pickers) - 200 boys - medical aid and flour relief. 2,200 persons medically
- 2) 450 families per month(Relief Flour)
- 3) 7 persons hospitalized for major surgery at a cost of ₩90,000.

Staff. Non-Korean 6 Korean 27

INSTITUTE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY (I.B.V.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mother Virginie Kumm	June 1964	April 1967
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
520 Daehung-dong, Taejon, Choong Nam-do	Taejon 2-6530	8000 Muenchen 19 Maria Ward St. 5 West Germany

AIM. Medical and education work.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Korea Programs

- a) Seoul House of Training for Korean Sisters
 Care for the poor in medical and social work
- b) Taejon Girls' High-School with 150 students
 Girls' Middle School with 464 students
 Primary School with 400 children
- c) Bo-Un, Cheongju, Holy Mother Clinic, staffed by 7 Sisters,
 2 doctors and 3 nurses.
 Patients 50-60 a day
 outpatient - clinic four times a month: Patients
 200 a month
- d) care for the poor in their homes.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC AUXILIARIES (A.F.I.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Miss Angela Mistura		Sept. 1959
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
11-56 lka, Samseon-dong, 92-1614 Seungbuk-ku, Seoul		91 Rue de la Servette 1202 Geneve, Suisse
AIM. Social and educational work especially among girls and women.		

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in America, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, India, Africa.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Catholic Girl Students' Centre Myungdong, Seoul. Hostel for 76 College students, about half of them Catholics Centre for Catholic movements and student group work. Other students come in for these lectures and counselling. 5 A.F.I. members work with them.
 - b) Workers' Centre, near Anyang, in Suwon Diocese. Hostel for working girls. 2 A.F.I. are in charge and organize educational programs and courses in Bible Studies, sewing, knitting and cooking, leadership training.
 - c) Training Centre in Seungbuk-ku, Seoul, 12 being trained as A.F.I. members under a staff of 3 members. New members after 2 years training here, normally work in Korea for 3 years before going abroad for further training. If they already have a profession they follow it, if not they learn one. Refresher courses are also given. There are now 38 members in Korea, 9 of whom are foreigners, and 9 Koreans training abroad.
 - d) Cheongju 3 members run a Catholic Girl Students' Centre with a hostel for 63 High School students, all Catholics. It is a centre for Catholic Action and for Students' Movements.
 - e) 2 or 3 members are working as teachers in the Catechetical Institute.
 - f) During vacations the members go out to work in country villages.

Each AFI Team receives about \$5,000 a year, the Training Centre a little more. These are voluntary contributions sent by the AFI Centres at Evanston and Chicago.

Note. The Instials A.F.I. are taken from the original Franch name of the Organization. Auxiliaires Feminines Internationales.

JESUIT FATHERS, I.E.D. (S.J.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. Basil M. Price, S.J.

Oct. 1954

June 1954

KOREA ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

Sogang College
1 Sinsu-dong, Mapo-ku,
Seoul
IPO Box 1142, Seoul

32-0141/5

3109 N. Lake Drive
Milwaukee
Wisconsin, 53211,
U.S.A.

AIM. Education

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Society of Jesus, which has been working in the educational world for more than 400 years, has 30,000 members of almost all nationalities. It owns and operates 226 Universities and Colleges, 3,700 High Schools and Middle Schools. Besides these it operates several Universities, Colleges and High Schools and owns or operates numerous other educational institutions at various levels, making a total of over 5,000 educational institutions in sixty countries and in all continents. The Fathers also direct many scientific and cultural organizations and have a dozen publications of wide circulation.

2. Korea Programs

a) Educational

- i) Sogang College, Seoul, with an enrolment of 1,433 undergraduates and 118 graduate students (Fall, 1969).
- ii) The Jesuit Fathers operate Daegun College, Kwangju, a major seminary with an enrolment of 240.

b) Community Development

The Institute for Labor and Management at Sogang College has as objectives the training of responsible, independent leaders for the Korean trade union movement, and development of mutual understanding and respect between labor and management. ILM offers four courses a year, each course comprising 180 hours, to labor union officials, personnel managers, and other interested persons (religious leaders, newspaper social editors etc.). Considerable time is spent advising union and management officials, and some minimum research into problems arising in the field of industrial relations has been done.

3. The Jesuit Fathers give approximately \$180,000 in cash and materials, and \$150,000 in technical services yearly.

4. Staff: Non-Korean 41 Korean 184

Full Time Professors: 107

Part Time Professors: 78

Staff: 40

As we go to press we learn that Sogang College has been granted by the Ministry of Education its charter as a University. Congratulations from KAVA.

KOREA CHRISTIAN ACADEMY (K.C.A.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Dr. Won Yong Kang	1959	Nov. 1966
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Seoul CPO Box 638	93-4568/9 4570	7325 Bad Boll, Germany

AIM. To make a Christian contribution to development and nation-building in Korea. The Academy seeks to make this contribution in two generally defined areas of concern: The Renewal of the Church and the Renewal of Society.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Korea only
2. Korea Programs

- a) Dialogue Conferences. This is the major program in the Academy movement. Dialogue conferences, in group discussion form, with about 30 participants aim at resolving dysfunctional conflicts among social groups and individuals and generating effective co-operation on these issues and in certain professional structures. Each month about four conferences of two or three days' length are planned, dealing with problems in many fields, including religion, education, politics, economics and culture. About three one-day conferences deal with less comprehensive subjects. From November 1968 to June 1969 there were 17 Dialogue Conferences with a total of 643 participants. Some of the subjects were; The Role of the Church in Community Development; Continuity and Discontinuity of Traditional and Modern Arts in Korea; Health and Social Welfare Work in Korea; University in Transition; Development of Space Science and the Future of Man; Labour Productivity and Employer-Employee Co-operation; The Goal of National Development; Youth Culture; The Role of Religions in Korean Social Development; Women's Resources for Development; and Mental Health of Koreans. These conferences are organized for people specially interested in the problems discussed, but they are also attended by members of the various policy making bodies, and generalised through reporting by the mass media.
- b) Research Committees. These, organized in relation to Dialogue Conferences, are three in number: Research Committee on Educational Problems, on Corruption and on the Renewal of the Church. The Method of their study is based mainly on

presentations made by Committee members and outside experts and on the gathering of data, case studies and analysis of existing social phenomena. The first committee has taken a specific project for 1969 "Children's Values in a Transitional Society: An Analysis of the Value Orientation of Korean Children. The second committee is studying the "Interdisciplinary Analysis of Corruption in Korean Society", analysing its patterns, causes and societal implications with a view to suggesting remedies. The third Committee will do specific research on "The Effect of Christian Teaching on Attitude Change among Korean People". Each Committee holds monthly meetings and has published a volume and will continue to publish volumes of Reports in Korea.

- c) Training. The Academy seeks to contribute to occupational Training by helping young people to be useful citizens, and to train Christian leaders who can generate the renewal of churches.
 - i) Students are trained in the method of academic presentation, in the method of dialogue and presiding and in creative ways of cooperation in terms of group dynamics.
 - ii) Training of Christian students in the Universities in methods of modern study and discussion of religion.
 - iii) Training of Laity and Lay Leaders (given in Pusan).
 - iv) Bus Conductors' Training, through the leaders of bus conductors' unit organizations from 45 companies, to enable them to understand their situation and to form collective power to achieve their human dignity and rights and to express their opinions and needs to society. The Academy concerns itself also with other suppressed occupational groups.
- d) Publication, Information and Library
 - i) Reporting of Academy Activities in the Mass Media, including the 8 largest daily newspapers - each conference is covered on an average by 5 of these - 3 press agencies, 5 Christian weeklies and 3 radio networks. Some conference participants have also appeared on television panel shows.
 - ii) Academy Publications. The quarterly Dialogue in Korean contains reports on all Academy Conferences. Thirteen volumes have appeared, some of which also exist in English translation.
 - iii) Reports on the History and Activities of the Academy 1966, an Introduction to the Academy Movement; the Report of the Research Committees, 1968. Reports on Academy Activities, in Korean and in English from No. 1966 - Nov. 1968, and for the year 1969. Report on "Mission Dei in Korea" 1969.
 - iv) The Library now contains a total of 500 volumes in Korean and some 2,000 in English and German. It subscribes to 50 Korean and English periodicals and all the major daily and weekly newspapers.

e) Academy House and finances.

Academy House and its present facilities were completed in 1966. 75% of the cost was donated by the Protestant Central Agency for Development Aid, in Germany, 8% by the Evangelical Churches in Germany; and the remaining 17% by Korean business-men, who also provided the site, some construction materials and the frame of the fourth floor. The United Church of Canada financed 60% of the fourth floor facilities, the United Presbyterian Church in the USA 30%, and internal resources 10%.

The programs are financially sponsored mainly by the Evangelical Church in Germany, and also by internal donations and participants' fees. Since 1967 the Academy House and facilities have been leased for meetings by other organizations. 102 in the first half year of 1969 alone - and they will ultimately become self-supporting.

Plans are in process for building a permanent training centre in suburban Seoul; 60 acres of land have already been given and support pledged by Korean business circles.

KOREA CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (K.C.W.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. A. M. Oliver	1952	1952
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Yak Su Rotary 369-45, Sindang-dong, Sungdong-ku, Seoul Seoul, CPO Box 63	53-7101/7	Church World Service 475 Riverside Drive New York, N.Y. 10027 U.S.A.

AIM. Korea Church World Service is a branch of Church World Service, which was established in 1946 by 17 US Protestant denominations to serve as their cooperative relief and rehabilitation agency. Today it represents 31 Protestant and Orthodox bodies and is a program of the Division of Overseas Ministries of the National Council of Churches, of the U.S.A.

In Korea it manifests the concern and compassion of Christians in all parts of the world for their brothers in acute need. Its primary concern is the alleviation of suffering and respiration of the dignity of the human person, through self-help in accord with the principles of Christian love, without discrimination on grounds of creed, religion, politics or social status. It seeks to relate itself responsibly to the Christian community in Korea and especially to the ecumenical service committee as represented by the National Christian Council of Korea.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Church World Service operates in 41 countries in North and South America, Asia, Africa and Australia.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) T.B. Control Project, a pioneer plan tried out in Cheju Island for the over-all control of TB by preventative immunization of pre-school children, popular Audio-visual education, treatment and the supply of necessary drugs, and follow-up to prevent patients from dropping treatment as soon as they feel a little better. The Director, Dr. Cho Tong Soo, has a staff of Several Public Health nurses and social workers, mainly occupied in follow-up work. Besides the Cheju Do project KCWS continues providing drugs and X-ray film to 20 hospitals and clinics throughout Korea, for the free treatment of poor patients. This program is currently supported by the Lutheran Church in Sweden.

b) Community Development

In 1965 a pilot program was begun, with funds from Lutheran World Relief, in the two villages of Muckdong and Huodong. A Community Development Expert was hired and went with his family to live in one of the villages and act as leader and adviser. The two villages are now on their own. The people have learned to help one another by community effort in building vinyl greenhouses for plant propagation, in buying cattle and pigs, in building bridges, and barns, and setting up day nurseries, improving soil and sanitation, organizing rice mills. They show a new attitude by their attendance at community meetings and participation in projects and activities and their interest in day nurseries and medical services. In 1968, after an evaluation of the results of this pilot project, the program was extended to take in 10 more villages, with 4 more trained workers.

c) Institutional Assistance and Family Work through PL-480 grain.

i) In the first quarter of 1969 (3rd quarter of FY 1969) KCWS supplies 313 institutions, with 31,143 inmates, with corn-meal (5,597 bags, of 100 lbs each), flour (5,597 bags, of 100 lbs each) and either Milk powder (Total 551 bags of 100 lbs each) or C.S.M. (corn meal, soya bean and milk) (total 3,951 bags, of 100 lbs each)

During the same period 751,400 lbs of flour, 751,400 lbs of corn-meal, 284,700 lbs of C.S.M. and 60,000 lbs of milk were distributed to 25,041 individual cases in 101 health institutions. These allocations are primarily through regular PL-480 supplies from the U.S. Government. K.C.W.S. acts as distributing agent, screening applicants and making quarterly deliveries to the Directors of Institutes; it also supervises end-distribution to the approved inmates of the Baby Homes, Orphanages, Old Peoples' Homes, Vocational Training Institutes and others. The Directors are responsible to keep quarterly lists of recipients, giving name, sex and age; and also daily consumption records which are subject to spot-checks by the Central or Regional officers of KCWS.

ii) In 1968 KCWS also used PL-480 grain in Family Work community service projects such as farm road improvement, dike and reservoir construction, upland reclamation and improvement of drinking water supply. 46 such projects involved 6,000 families. The communities provided labour and construction material values at \$80,380, while KCWS distributed 220 lbs of grain per family for two months, for a total value of \$71,280.

d) CROP (Christian Rural Overseas Program) contributed grain and seed:

i) During the year CROP grain to a value of \$19,755 was distributed to 14 Community Service Projects, involving 1,125

families who matched the contribution, in a drought area, with \$19,928 worth of labour and local materials.

- ii) In 1968, 283,000 lbs of seed corn and 2,000 lbs of forage seed were made available by CROP through KCWS to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Provincial Government of Kangwon Do, for experimental use to develop hybrid strains that could be grown in Korea.
- e) Disaster and Emergency Relief *(see next page)
 - i) In the drought areas of Cholla Nam Do KCWS organized scholarship committees in 5 of the hardest hit counties where many children had had to drop out of school. A total of \$20,000 was divided among them for loans. 188 primary students received loans up to 3,000 won each; 287 Middle school students of up to 12,000 won; and 63 high school students of up to 14,000 won. After overseeing the work of the committees for two years, KCWS will turn over the residue to them as a basis to be increased by local contributions.
 - ii) KCWS sent 80 bales (average weight 100 lbs) of clothing and 500 blankets to the storm wrecked area on the East Coast of Kangwon Do. Many victims of minor emergencies were also helped.
- f) The Family Welfare Department gave in-service training and field-work under supervision to 44 senior students from the Departments of Social Work in several Universities and Colleges.
- g) The Amputee Rehabilitation Program carried on since 1952 by KCWS, the U.S. Army 1 Corps and Yonsei University, was at the end of 1968, according to the original agreement, handed over to the Yonsei Medical Centre which now takes full control and responsibility.
- h) Family Planning
 - i) Two seminars were held on Family Planning, attended by 49 ministers and 41 bible women, mainly from rural churches, representing 9 denominations. The theme of the seminar for Ministers was "The Theology of Family Planning"; that for bible women was "Family Planning and Christian Responsibility".
 - ii) A family planning Team, under the leadership of Dr. Dietrick, works in the rural areas near Kwangju, mainly in education. Advance work is done by a nurse or medical social worker and followed up by a doctor-technician. Follow-up work is then done, and referral to the Kwangju Christian Hospital is available.
- i) Importation of Livestock. KCWS works with the Heifer Project Inc. in its importation of quality livestock to improve the Korean breeds. Individuals qualified for their care and breeding are given imported stock and in return pass on the first female progeny to others similarly qualified.

* KCWS handled in 1968 over 18 million lbs of relief goods at a value of almost 2 million dollars - of this total, over half came from the US Government as PL-480 foods, or 'Food for Peace', including milk powder, flour, corn meal, CSM mix and butter oil. The rest came in fairly equal amounts from L.W.R. Corso (New Zealand), and the United Church of Canada, Cash Contribution during the year amounted to almost 2 million dollars, of which 90,000 came from the World Council of Churches, 23,000 from CWS, N.Y.; 16,000 from LWR, 9,000 from CORSO, nearly 4,000 from individuals and 58,000 from other churches.

KOREA LUTHERAN MISSION (K.L.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. Gotfred Rekkebo	1958	April 1958
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
70 2ka, Taepyongro, Choong-ku, Seoul Seoul IPO Box 1239	22-4993	Board for Missions Lutheran Church Missouri Synod St. Louis, Missouri 63102, U.S.A.

AIM. To engage in Christian missions through the media of mass communications, to develop church through evangelism, Christian education and leadership training, and to carry on programs of social service and welfare.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The agency operates in West Africa, The Middle East, India, Ceylon, New Guinea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, The Philippines, Okinawa, Japan and Korea.
2. Since its founding in 1958, one of the main thrusts of the Lutheran Church has been to support and enrich the Christian heritage in Korea through programs of mass media. These are chiefly:
 - a. The Lutheran Hour radio program which is presently broadcast nationwide over a total of 19 stations in four different languages: Korean, Chinese, English and Russian.
 - b. Church-produced television.
 - c. The correspondence Course in Christianity, which is also available in Korean braille, numbering over 300,000 enrollees.
 - d. Concordia-Sa, the publishing arm of the church, which produces a monthly magazine entitled, "New Life", and a wide variety of material serving Christian education on all levels.
3. The Korea Church has only recently initiated an evangelism program aimed at establishing congregations. Work is presently concentrated in communities in the greater Seoul area. The Lutheran Theological Academy, which is also affiliated with the United Graduate School of Theology of Yonsei University, has been established to train professional church workers.
4. Through a program of Diakonia, i.e. Christian mercy and service, the KLM attempts to meet the needs of total man in Korean society. This is chiefly performed through:
 - a. General relief work which is carried on through Lutheran World

Relief (LWR) in conjunction with KCWS.

- b. A diaconal ministry, under the directionship of Diakon Rekkebo, in which social workers and other professionally trained parish workers reach out through the local congregations into the needy community.

KOREA UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE FOR OVERSEAS RELIEF (KUMCOR)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Mr. J. P. Dohl

1885

June 1954

KOREA ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

64-8 lka, Taepyongro,
Choong-ku, Seoul
Seoul IPO Box 2840

72-8467

475 Riverside Drive,
New York
U.S.A. (UMCOR)

AIM. . KUMCOR has changed its program in Korea from direct relief work to long range self-help projects in institutions or communities. It gives direct individual help only in emergencies.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. UMCOR is now operating in about 45 countries.

2. Korea Programs

In Korea, KUMCOR is working in three fields: Orphanages, Community Development, and Vocational Training and Job Placement.

a) Orphanages: At one time, UMCOR gave direct aid to 38 orphanages in Korea. Now it is partially supporting only two, Boys' town, Pusan, and Angel's Heaven, Seoul. It is aiding three others as related orphanages; these three receive emergency grants, loans without interest, and advice.

b) Community Development: This program began about six years ago and is expanding. 14 Villages were chosen in which there was need due to disaster, such as drought, floods, etc. Village leaders were elected, and a committee to assume responsibility and keep records in each village. Through these committee KUMCOR administers rice loan banks, Angora rabbit projects, pig projects, roofing (tile) homes, rice straw rope machines, mat and bag machines, ox loans, threshing machines and tractor loans.

c) Vocational Training: YoKwang Vocational School at Yaju trains boys and girls in 14 different courses. A secretarial practice school and a Barber School are located in Seoul.

d) Job Placement: A part time worker assists graduates of our Vocational School (102 in 1969) and over age orphans to find work. At the present time all graduates from the training schools and boys from the orphanages have jobs to make them self-supporting. KUMCOR arranges subsidies for a short time until these young people are established in their work. Also financial aid is given to the boys in the two orphanages to attend vocational school

The money to cover all these projects is contributed by the American Methodist Churches, through the Home Board.

KOREA CHRISTIAN MISSION (K.C.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Mr. Harold Taylor 1936 1954

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

San 42-1 Yukchon-dong, 38-6076 P.O. Box 880
Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul Miami, Okla.
Kwang Hwa Moon PO Box 122 U.S.A. 74354

AIM. To teach, evangelize and administer aid.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The agency operates in Korea.. Similar units work in other countries.
2. Korea Programs

Seoul: a) Complete sponsorship (₩929,885, or \$3,240, for 6 months of 1969) of Bupyung Christian Children's Home
b) Help for 3 widows, total ₩12,500 a month.
c) Distribution (Jan. to May 31, 1969): 608 lbs of clothing(363 to orphanage) 174 lbs CARE food(144 lbs to orphanage)

Pusan branch:

Education - assistance: \$200 a month

Taejon branch:

Relief through churches and orphanage and schools
(estimate, as missionary is on furlough)--\$1,000-a month

Source of funds is churches in the U.S.

KOREAN EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT, INC. (K.E.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Dr. Malcolm Cummings 1952 Nov. 1964

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

San 66, Bulkwang-dong, 38-1404 P.O. Box 426, Athens
Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul Georgia 3061, U.S.A.
PO Box 26, Kwang Hwa Moon

AIM. Basically the aim is threefold:

1. To train at the Korean Bible College Christian leaders who because of the sincerity and devotion of their hearts will contribute much to the future of their country.
2. To send out trained personnel to do evangelistic, educational and community development work especially in the rural areas, and thus relieve ignorance and spiritual and physical suffering, where the need is greatest.
3. To aid the poor and underprivileged by providing spiritual and physical aid in so far as resources and facilities permit.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. In Korea only
2. Korea Programs
 - a) The following Institutions are operated under the auspices of the Korean Evangelical Movement:
 - i) The Korean Bible College, in Seoul.
 - ii) The Young In Farmer Gospel School, at Young In Gun, Kyong-gi-do.
 - iii) Sung Shin Middle School, in Chochiwon Eup, Chung Nam, with 100 students.
 - b) In addition to these institutions, special projects of relief and education are undertaken as resources permit.

In 1968 the amount of cash support given to the above institutes by voluntary contributions from abroad amounted to about \$18,000, which was supplemented by tuition fees, farm sales etc. Help in kind, food, clothing and equipment, were evaluated at approximately \$1,000. In this year about 200 individuals and families were reached by the Agency's help.

KOREAN RELIEF, INC. (K.R.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. Aloysius Schwartz	1961	April 1965
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
P.O. Box 300, Pusan	Pusan 23-1321	3827 - 34th Street Mt. Rainier, Maryland 20822, U.S.A.

AIM. Korean Relief, Inc. is a direct, people to people, non-profit foundation dedicated to the relief of poverty in Korea. For this purpose funds are raised mostly by direct mail appeals to donors in the U.S. Funds are distributed under the joint direction of Bishop Choi and Father Schwartz.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Direct:

- a) Family-unit orphanages. (24) Small houses are built in each of which a Korean Sister takes charge of a group of orphans of varying ages as a family -- total children 130.
- b) cottage industry embroidery program, 2,000 poor women in the slums of Pusan are given work through this program. Each year a total of approximately \$300,000.00 is distributed in wages to these women. The program trains the women and supplies materials for embroidering small objects such as handkerchiefs and doilies which are sent as thank-you gifts to Korean Relief donors in the U.S.
- c) Neighborhood dispensaries (3) located in the heart of the slums of Pusan provide free medical service for 200 destitute people a day.
- d) General Charity Hospital. 75 beds.
- e) Beggars' hospital. 75 patients.
- f) 2 free Middle Schools located in the slums of Pusan.
- g) Shoeshine boys' home (20 boys); old-age home 920 people and various other similar programs are directly run by Korean Relief, Inc.

2. Indirect:

Each year cash grants totalling about \$300,000.00 are made to other relief agencies or government social service agencies. e.g., \$40,000 for 1969 flood victims; \$50,000 for 1968 drought victims; \$75,000 to Maryknoll Sister Hospital and Nursing School; \$27,000 to Maryknoll Fathers Hospital Okjhon, etc.

NOTE: About 3% of Korean Relief funds are used for direct religious programs such as church construction. This is in accord with the wishes of the donors -- 60% of whom are Catholics.

LEPROSY MISSION (L.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. Stnaley J. Viner	1956	March 1956
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
PO Box 13, Taegu Kyungsang Puk-do	Taegu 2-4744	7 Bloomsbury Square London, W. C. 1. England

AIM. To provide to men, women and children affected with leprosy a Christian Ministry that touches the whole need of body, mind and spirit. The Agency was founded for work in India, in 1874.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in India, Africa (mostly aided work), Burma, Hong Kong, Papua/New Guinea, Indonesia, Thailand, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) In 1962 a hospital was built on the Campus of Kyongbuk University in Taegu. It was donated to the University Hospital but is run by the Leprosy Mission on a 10 year contract with option of a five years' extension. There are 20 beds for short stay patients needing bed rest or surgical correction of deformity. In 1968-9 there were 97 surgical operations, mainly plastic. The relatively small number of contagious cases are brought in to hospital for the few months treatment necessary. The greater number who are not contagious are treated in their homes, which avoids the often great difficulty of getting their return accepted if once they have gone away.
 - b) Clinical work, done in cooperation with the Government. The Agency has a Taegu City Clinic in the Hospital.

A mobile clinic visits local centres in 5 guns. These clinics see about 1,100 patients a month; 1,205 were on the register for 1968-9, of whom 194 were new patients. During the same year 46,000 people were examined in house to house visits in the 5 guns. Probably in about 85% of the leprosy cases the disease was contracted before the age of 15, and early diagnosis is most important. In the guns 6 paramedical workers have been trained in the basics of leprosy diagnosis and treatment. The chief drug used is D.D.S. (Diamino-diphenyl-sulfone) which

is made and bought in the country.

c) Formerly the Agency did a good deal of distribution of relief goods, but this is being gradually phased out.

d) The Agency uses roughly £14,500,000 a year.

This comes mainly as voluntary contributions from individuals and Churches in the British Isles, Australia, Canada, Europe, New Zealand, South Africa, sent through the Home Board in London.

LITTLE COMPANY OF MARY (L.C.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Sister M. Evangelista 1964 1965

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

Calvary Clinic	832	Calvary Hospital
Hongjae-dong, 5-2		Rocky Pt. Road
Kang Neung, Kangwon-do		Kogarah, N.S.W.
		Australia

AIM. Medical Missionary work

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

The Agency has a General Medical Clinic at Kang Neung, Kangwon-do, built in 1964 and treating about 48,000 old and new patients each year. There are special facilities for the treatment of T.B. patients. The Sisters also do follow-up visiting of the patients in their homes and visit sick patients who cannot come to the Clinic. In 1968 approximately \$40,000 was received from the Home Board in Australia.

MARYKNOLL FATHERS (M.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. Daniel J. Schneider, M.M.	1922	May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
336 Nung-dong, Sungdong-ku, Seoul	52-8238	Maryknoll Post Office Maryknoll N.Y. U.S.A.

AIM. To provide relief and social welfare services on a person to person basis in Asia, Africa and Latin America. To improve living conditions in under-privileged areas. To teach the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, and to convert people to the Catholic Faith. The Maryknoll Fathers are a society of secular priests and auxiliary brothers, founded in the USA in 1911. Their chief work is directly apostolic; the conversion and care of souls, and most of them function as Parish Priests or Assistants, under Bishops of their own society or others. But they also go out well prepared for the social works of mercy. In different localities they conduct or supervise social service work, educational institutions, medical work, student hostels and indigenous seminaries. To help their parishioners to become self-supporting they have done good work with credit unions, cooperatives, housing projects, better-farming movements, cooperative factories and the establishment or maintenance of leprosaria. In cases of great and immediate need they undertake relief work until a more permanent solution is found. None of this social work is the official function of the society as such, but depends on the diocese and on the initiative, means and training of each individual member as he works for the good of his own people.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Society works in Japan, Taiwan, Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Hawaii, Africa, Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, and Chile.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Social Welfare: orphanages in Che Chon, Inchon; Old Folks' Homes in Ok Chen, Cheong Ju and Inchon; a school for the blind in Chong Ju and schools for the deaf in Choung Ju and Chin Chon.
 - b) Medical: Clinics are assisted in Chung Pyeung, Po Un, Ok Chen, Kang Hwa, Pyeong Yang Do, and Tek Tjek Do.

There are inpatient facilities and special facilities for TB patients at Pyeong Yang Do, Tek Tjek Do and Ok Cheon, and the last named has a mobile clinic to visit the out lying villages. Two Maryknoll Fathers are in charge of the Catholic Leprosy Service and the Catholic Leprosy Workers' Association, in Seoul and Pusan.

- c) Educational: Primary Schools in Chang Ho Won, Incheon City; Two Middle and two High Schools in Incheon; Hak Won for children unable to attend regular schools, in Mi Won, Chong San and Pusan. (See also schools for Deaf and Blind, under Social Welfare) One priest is professor of Social Service and Chairman of that Department in a College.
- d) Community Development: A variety of projects are carried out in various local communities, including pig and cattle raising through cooperative organization, chicken-farming cooperatives, fishing cooperatives, land reclamation work, home construction and the building up of credit unions.

STAFF - Non-Korean 85 including 2 Bishops and 35 parish priests.

MARYKNOLL SISTERS (M.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Sister Margaret Field	1924	May 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
85 Hapjung-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul	32-2819	Maryknoll Sisters Maryknoll P.O., New York 10545, U.S.A.

AIM. To express our concern for the individual person and for the total human needs of the Korean people through participation in pastoral, medical, social welfare, educational, Mass Communication and Community Development programs in coordination with other agencies.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Maryknoll Sisters are an American missionary community with missions in Tanzania, Hong Kong, Kenya, Japan, Korea, Caroline and Marshall Islands, Philippines, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico and Venezuela.

2. Korea Programs

a) Social Welfare

i) Seoul - The Cooperative Education Institute is located at 158-2 Donggyo-dong, Mapo-ku (32-0748, 33-4017)

The Cooperative Education Institute was formally established in 1962, having already introduced and initiated the voluntary cooperative movement into Korea with the organization of the first Credit Union in 1960. In 1964 the Korea Credit Union League was organized which is the federation of the nation-wide Credit Unions. The following year, the full administration of the League was given over to Korean administration.

The Cooperative Education Institute continues its adult education for economic cooperation based on the internationally known ANTIGONISH MOVEMENT. Annually there are eight seminars conducted at the Institute ranging from three weeks to 7 weeks duration. The purpose of these seminars is to train young men and women to assume roles of leadership in the socio-economic fields. Courses are as follows: Leaders' training courses for credit unions, consumer coops, marketing co-ops, producers co-ops; special course on Labor and Cooperatives. There is one Maryknoll

Sister on the staff.

- ii) Incheon - Catholic Social Service is located in the Incheon City Social Welfare Building at 189 Sung Eui-dong, Incheon. (93-0394)

Social Service was organized in June, 1967, and operates in cooperation with the City Bureau of Social Affairs, and other agencies. The City has furnished the site, and the two story building which houses other voluntary social welfare agencies.

The agency has 2 programs, the Counseling program which provides professional counseling services to individuals and families requesting it, and the Domestic Arts program which provides classes in the culinary arts and in dressmaking for young girls and women.

b) Medical Works

- i) Pusan - Maryknoll Hospital which is located at 12-9, 4ka Taechong-dong, Jung-ku, Pusan (4-3352)

After operating as an out-patient clinic for 13 years, the in-patient facilities of 160 beds was opened in 1964. This modern hospital provides full medical services, as well as training services for both residency and intern. A School of Nursing with a fully approved 3 year program is attached to the hospital.

As a mission society, the Maryknoll Sisters work on the principle of training local leaders to assume the responsibilities and administration of any works or projects established. The Maryknoll Hospital therefore is now in a period of transition since the gradual turnover to native personnel began in 1968. The Korean staff have assumed the administrative responsibilities, and the Maryknoll Sisters are acting in the capacity of advisors and consultants. There are now 8 Maryknoll Sisters working in the hospital whereas in 1965 there were 29.

- ii) Jeung Pyung - Maryknoll Clinic is located at Jeung Pyung Eup, Kwe San Kun, Chung Puk. (244)
iii) Kanghwa - Christ the King Clinic is located at 618 Kwang Cheong Ri, Kang Hwa Kun, Kyunggi-do.

These two are out-patient clinics staffed by Maryknoll Sisters, including a Doctor and nurses in each clinic. Both clinics have attached mobile units which go out to the outlying remote villages, offering such services as pre- and post natal maternal and child health education; public health services, including immunizations, T.B. prevention through preparation and distribution of pamphlets, T.B. surveys; pediatrics and home care. These clinics work in close cooperation with the local Public Health Centers.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE (M.C.C.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. John R. Dyck	1953	May. 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
1st Floor YMCA Bldg. P.O. Box 5, Taegu, Korea	Taegu 2-1168	Mennonite Central Comm. Akron, Pennsylvania U.S.A.

AIM. To render service "In the Name of Christ" in relief, rehabilitation, education, peace and mental health wherever a neighbour is in need. The Mennonite Central Committee is a group of 34 representatives of about 20 Conferences and Service Commissions of the Mennonite, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, and Amish churches in Canada and the U.S.A.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in 34 countries besides Korea.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Mennonite Vocational School. In July, 1969 this entire program, including the vocational school, the orphanage, and the Mennonite Community Service Project was transferred into the hands of the Korean Juridical Person. This was within MCC's overall plan to phase out its operations in Korea. The Mennonite Central Committee has given some additional financial and material support to the school, but this is of limited duration. The entire responsibility for this program now lies with the Korean Juridical Body.
 - b) The Family Child Assistance Program in Taegu is a casework assistance program to provide help to needy Korean families. It's purpose is to encourage family well-being and solidarity by helping these needy families become self-supporting. This is done through the provisions of casework counselling, financial assistance, and material aid to these families, and by helping them mobilize their own resources to solve their own problems. The assistance period to each family averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years. Agency financial resources consist of business capital, housing assistance, medical and educational help, general living assistance, and limited help in emergencies.
This program was organized in 1962. By May, 1964 three caseworkers were covering 100 families in two donges of Taegu.

By October, 1969 a staff of two administrative personnel, one secretary, and four fulltime caseworkers were covering a caseload of 200 families, while terminated cases numbered 512 families totalling over 3220 individuals helped. A fifth caseworker was in Japan receiving advanced university training in social work. With MCC's plan to phase out operations in Korea, FCA is now engaged in an intensive effort to become fully indigenized within several years. The future program will be similar to the present program, and will continue its base of operations in Taegu.

- c) Christian Child Care Training, begun in 1963, offers an in-service training course for the personnel of child care institutions in Kyung Puk, Kyung Nam and Pusan. Two courses are held each year, each divided into two parts of six weeks each. The first six weeks consists of lectures and practical experience at Taesung Won, a babies' home in Taegu. During the second period each trainee carries out assigned field projects in her regular place of work. At the end of the course the government-approved Housemother Certificate is given to the trainees, who continue to meet at bimonthly and quarterly intervals to continue their study and report on their experience. A three-day refresher seminar is given during the summer. In 1968, 202 housemothers and matrons had completed the course. CCCT is an example of cooperation between Agencies and with the Government, for while MCC staff plan and carry out the courses, they are helped by Korean and foreign guest lecturers; MCC provides logistical support and the allowance of the Supervisor, while operating costs are covered by agencies who support children in institutions, such as World Vision, Christian Children's Fund, Compassion, Catholic Relief Services, and American Korean Foundation.
- d) Relief and Material Aid. The Relief and Material Aid program is basically concerned with helping people during emergency situations by giving food, clothing, and other available supplies. Each family in the FCA program receives a monthly allocation of meat and flour for a period of 16 to 24 months. In the Kyung SangPukdo province several Leprosy colonies and resettlement colonies receive clothing and bedding each year. In the Taegu area assistance is given to old peoples homes consisting of clothing and bedding in the winter season. During each year there are several rural development projects that are handled on the Food-for-Work basis. The only other individuals on a regular distribution basis besides the FCA program are the 15 day care centers and 16 infants homes in the Taegu area. Beef and flour for noon lunches are supplied to the day care centers

who care for pre-school children of needy families. Also some clothing and bedding is given to these institutions when it is available. The Vocational School at Kyung Sang continues to receive flour, beef, and some clothing and bedding for the students.

The material aid Budget for 1969 FY (i.e. May 1969-May 1970) follows:

Bedding--227 bales of 73 lbs. each (16,711 lbs)
Clothing--300 bales of 90 lbs. each (27,000 lbs.)
Soap--230 cartons of 57 lbs. each (13,100 lbs.)
Layette bundles--400 (7bales)
Leprosy bundles--700 (10 bales)
Christmas Bundles--2,000 (40 bales)
Meat--2,100 cartons of 43 lbs. each
Lard-- 50 cartons
Flour--2,000 bags of 100 lbs. each
Yard Material--5 bales
School Supplies--10 cartons
Health Kits--5 cartons

METHODIST WORLD MISSION, KOREA (M.W.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. Charles H. Harper 1885 1952

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

Seoul IPO Box 1182 75-6540/1 475 Riverside Drive
New York N.Y. 10027
U.S.A.

AIM. To carry on religious, medical, educational and social welfare activities in Korea.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in 54 countries outside USA and has 1,430 over-seas missionaries.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Mission Related Institutions:
 - i) The Ewha University Complex
 - ii) The Yonsei University Complex, including Severance Hospital
 - iii) The Incheon Christian Hospital
 - iv) The Wonju Union Christian Hospital
 - v) The Union Christian Service Center at Taejon
 - vi) The following social service institutions:
 - a. Tae Wha Social Center in Seoul
 - b. The Euline Social Center in Seoul
 - c. The Incheon Social Center
 - d. The Taejon Social Center
 - e. The Kongju Social Center
 - f. The Pusan Social Center
 - g. The Wyatt Baby Fold in Seoul
 - vii) Primary, Middle and High Schools, as follows:
 - a. Ewha Girls' High School in Seoul
 - b. Pai Wha Girls' High School in Seoul
 - c. Pai Chai Boys' High School in Seoul
 - d. Kwang Sung Boys' High School in Seoul
 - e. Mae Hyang Girls' High School in Suwon
 - f. Samil Boys' High School in Suwon
 - g. Yang Chung Girls' School in Yichon
 - h. Young Wha Girls' School in Incheon
 - i. Young Myung Boys' School in Kongju
 - j. Holston Girls' School in Taejon
 - b) Support for Orphanages through the Korean United Methodist.

Committee for Overseas Relief

- c) The Crusade Scholars Program provides funds to send qualified Koreans abroad for an average two years of study; from two to four are sent each year for academic or technical training, mostly on graduate level.
- d) Responsibility for Methodist Work is being more and more turned over to the Korean Methodist Church, which is governed by three main Annual Conferences. The Annual Conferences appoint the ministers to the Churches. Ordained foreign missionaries are full members of Annual Conferences.

MISSIONARY BENEDICTINE SISTERS (M.B.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Sr. Edeltrud Weist (Dr.)	1925	Feb. 1956

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Missionary Benedictine Sisters Fatima Hospital 302-1 Sinam-dong, Taegu	4-1096/8(Hospital) 4-4051(Convent)	Missionary Benedictine Sr. 8132 Tutzing Bahnhofstrasse I. West Germany (300 North 18th St. P.O. Box 1129, Norfolk, Nebraska 68701, USA)

AIM. As the Benedictine Monasteries in the Middle Ages brought Christianity, culture and social development to Europe, so the Missionary Benedictines try to carry on this old Benedictine ideal in a modern way, through direct missionary activities, education, medical and social work; and to give it continuity by the education of Korean Sisters at home and abroad who can cooperate in the culture and social development of their country.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The sisters work in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, USA, South West Africa, South Africa, East Africa, South America, The Philippines and Korea.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Missionary activities and teaching of religion.
 - b) Medical Work:
 - i) A 95-bed general Hospital with Medical Training for Doctors, and Well-baby Clinic at Taegu. In 1968 the total in-patient treatments were 31,465 patient-days, 8,324 of which were free patients. At the Clinic 104,176 out-patients were treated, 34,528 of them free of charge. There are, including Interns and Residents, 34 Doctors, one of whom is a Sister, 48 Nurses, including 11 Sisters, and 30 Nurses' Aids, 8 Technical Assistants, 7 of them Sisters, 2 Pharmacists, both Sisters; 15 Technical helpers and 16 office workers, 7 of each Sisters; besides cooks, Laundrymaids, house cleaners etc.
 - ii) Three country out-patient clinics in the outskirts of Seoul, Masan and Sangju. 6,773 patients, 2,367 without charge. In Sangju one doctor and two nurses treated in 1968, 9,187 patients,

2,921 of them free. In Masan the clinic opened in August 1969 with 2 doctors, one nurse, 1 pharmacist, 1 X-ray and 1 Lab. technician.

- iii) Leprosy Work: One leper hospital at Sangju, 4 leprosy colonies and one mobile clinic. In 1968, 6238 in-patients, and a total of 70,480 treatments. Non-infectious patients are resettled and given vocational training. Stress is put on early diagnosis and home-treatment.
- iv) Medical care of inmates of the House of Hope, a public assistance institution with numbers varying from 600 to 800.
- c) Social Work
 - i) Management of the Village of the silent, a settlement for deaf-mutes, with 25 families and a total of 128 persons. There is a housing program and also special education and vocational training to enable the inhabitants of the village to support themselves.
 - ii) The housing program is being extended to help poor families. In 1968, 6 families with a total of about 22 people were supplied with houses.
- d) Education
 - i) Besides their own middle and High School at Kim Cheon three Sisters teach in a school in Ham Chang.
 - ii) Kindergartens at Taegu, Seoungju, Kim Cheon, Seoul. Altogether 14 foreign Sisters are working in Korea; the total number of Korean Sisters is about 150.

NORWEGIAN KOREAN ASSOCIATION (N.K.A.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Dr. Kook Kyung	1955	April 1955

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Mokpo Children's T.B. Hospital 201, Daesung-dong, Mokpo, Cholla Nam-do	Mokpo 2-1503	Kristian Augusta Gate 19, Oslo, Norway

AIM. The aim of the Association is to bring medical help to Korean people stricken by tuberculosis. For that purpose prevention plays a major role, and also after-care.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Agency operates only in Korea
2. Korea Programs
 - a) The first project in Korea started in 1955, in Seoul. This was the Han No Children's T.B. Hospital, in Mapo founded in close connection with the Seoul City Government. It was handed over to entirely Korean management in 1965.
 - b) The second program, Mokpo Children's T.B. Hospital, was founded in Mokpo City, Cholla Namdo, jointly with the City Government and the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada. It is still run by the three agencies but according to contract will be handed over to Korean management on April 1st, 1970.
 - c) The Mokpo T.B. Control Station was opened in 1965 for the examination and treatment of out-patients. It is due to be handed over on January 1st, 1973.
 - d) The financial aid given by voluntary subscription in 1968 was U.S. \$74,912, of which \$20,800 went to the Mokpo Children's T.B. Hospital, and \$54,112 to the Control Station. In the same year 1,620 kilos of milk, worth \$79,214 were distributed, also rain coats and caps worth \$1,597, and 34 kilos of floor cloths, worth \$57.90.
 - e) In 1968 90,708 patients were examined at the Centre, of whom 8,132 were registered as TB cases, and 5,714 discharged. At the Children's T.B. Hospital admissions were 2,409, 2,340 were discharged, and patient attendance totalled 175,382.

ORIENTAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY (O.M.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. J. Elmer Kilbourne

May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

35 3ka, Choongjungro, 73-4304
Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul

Post Office Box A
Greenwood, Indiana
46142, U.S.A.

AIM. Training of a National Church Leadership through a Theological Education Program. Seeking to fulfil the spiritual and physical needs of the Korean people through an Evangelistic, Medical and Social Welfare Program.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Korea, Hong Kong, India, Greece, Africa, Taiwan, Japan, Haiti, Ecuador, Brazil, Columbia.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) The Oriental Missionary Society is related to the National Association of Evangelicals, in the U.S.A. and works in a joint ministry with the World Relief Commission of N.A.E. Its principal aim has been to help in the founding of a national evangelical church. At first a Bible School was set up, which developed into a seminary, accredited by the Ministry of Education. This has now 18 Professors and 150 students, and the pastors trained in it now staff 600 Korean Holiness Churches, affiliated to the Federation of Oriental Missionary Churches in Asia.
 - b) Assistance is given to 34 institutions, including 6 babies' homes and one for deformed babies; 19 orphanages; 2 cripples' homes; 1 home for deaf and dumb children and two for blind children, and 3 institutions for the protection of mothers and children.
 - c) Help is given to 3 special health cases. Many of these institutions are also subsidized by World Relief Commission or the various child-sponsoring Agencies.
 - d) Medicines sent from USA are distributed, also used clothing sent from the USA and Australia.

AMOUNT OF AID GIVEN 1968 \$100,000 in Voluntary contributions.

PARIS FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY (M.E.P.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. Father Fromentoux M.E.P.	1835	June 1954

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
185-4 2ka, Choongjungro, 73-4920 Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul		Mission Etrangeres de Paris 128 Rue du Bac. Paris 7 France.

AIM. To teach the Christian religion and establish the Catholic Church in Asia. To provide relief and social welfare services on a person to person basis. To help the permanent social improvement of human society.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Agency operates in Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Madagascar, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, India, Malaysia, Burma.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Religious. The Paris Foreign Mission Society is a pioneer Mission Society, having been founded in 1775, chiefly for work in Asia. Its members first came to Korea in 1835 having in 1831 been charged with the work of establishing the Catholic Church in the country. One of them, Monsignor Bruguière was named Vicar Apostolic of Cho Sun, which then took in the whole of Korea. After a long period of alternate persecution and development, during which the society gave many martyrs for their faith, in 1911 the Cho Sun Vicariate was divided into two, the Vicariates of Seoul and Taegu, which became Arch-dioceses on the establishment of the Korean Catholic Hierarchy in 1962, and from which all the present dioceses have developed. The Paris Missionaries remained in charge of Seoul until 1940, of Taegu until 1942 and of Taejon, which had been given into their charge in 1948, until 1965. In all three they were succeeded by Korean Archbishops and bishops, showing that their work, which consisted very largely in the training and formation of Korean priests, had been deeply successful. At present they still have charge, ... if the Andong diocèse with 12 parishes and 60 stations and in the Taejon diocèse of 8 parishes and 52 stations.

b) Social Work

A good deal of social service is carried on in the parishes with the help of Korean Sisters. The Fathers act as chaplains to two clinics, one for leprosy patients, a sanatorium, two Children's Homes, Home for the Aged and a Sanatorium.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS (R.L.D.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. Phillip M. Caswell	1954	Oct. 1962
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
San 58-6, Yunhi-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul	32-5753	The Auditorium Independence Missouri 64050, U.S.A.

AIM. To teach the love and purposes of Jesus Christ, and to operate a program of welfare and education to help strengthen the Korean Community.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Agency operates in Korea, Japan, Ryukyu Islands, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, French/Polynesia, U.K., USA, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

2. Korea Programs

The Church has congregations in Seoul and Kwangju.

- a) An out-patient clinic is sponsored at Magok, near Chun-an, with a budget of \$20,000, including cost of medicines for distribution. The clinic opened in April 1968 and serves an average of 400 patients a month.
- b) 20 students were helped with their tuition fees, to an amount of about \$1,000.
- c) \$300 was appropriated on a one-time basis to aid an organization for rehabilitating prostitutes and the Church World Service Family Rehabilitation Program.
- d) Used clothing to a value of about \$100 was contributed to the Crippled Children's Ward at Severance Hospital and the Salvation Army. Also, to the value of \$75, to the KAVA Drought Relief Program.
- e) Three important changes in emphasis have occurred or are in process of occurring in the Agency's work;
 - i) Where individual help was formerly given, it is now found more effective to help through agencies and institutions, as this minimizes jealousies and ensures working through qualified professionals.
 - ii) As the Congregations become mature and self supporting, less direct aid is given to them and the tendency is rather to subsidize projects that help "district" work.
 - iii) Instead of importing the form and content of the American

Church, stress is being laid on research to determine the functions performed by indigenous groups and to present the Gospel in ways that develop out of Korean culture. This rises from a certain dissatisfaction among present leaders with the older method of approach and a rising desire to indigenize the movement all over the world and embody it with national tradition and spirit.

The programs of the agency are financed by voluntary contributions collected by the World Headquarters.

SALESIAN FATHERS (S.D.B.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Father Mario Ruzzeddu, S.D.B.	1954	June 1954

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Salesian Seminary 929-1 Sintorim-dong, Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul	69-7924	Salesiani Piazza M. Ausiliatrice Torino, Italy

AIM. Education and Technical Training of needy boys. Youth Activities

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in all non-Communist countries.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Salesian Training Centre and Seminary in Seoul, Yungdungpo.
House of Training and Study for 20 Korean Salesians including 3 Brothers. There are also 3 priests, including the Regional Superior. Religious, Philosophical and Theological studies.
 - b) Don Bosco Youth Center, founded in 1966 with 3 priests and 3 brothers. A preliminary survey of the neighbourhood and its factories determined the planning of the Centre to meet the needs of three groups of boys and young men: Those from the country who have left primary school to take the lowest unskilled jobs, and whose earnings are spent on board and lodging or sent home to their families, while they sleep on the floor of the factory. They have no chance of further education or learning skills and therefore no hope of advancement. Secondly those who on leaving primary school had in order to live to take jobs as rag pickers, transporters of briquettes or shoeshine boys; Thirdly students and workers who live in their homes but have no possibility for recreation or useful employment of their free time. To meet these needs it was decided to develop in the Centre three main projects:-
 - i) A Training Section in Arts and Trades divided into:-
 - a Day School for full time learners giving academic classes of Middle School level, plus training in skills for heavy industries, such as lathe operation, tool design, auto-mechanics, arc and gas welding. By arrangement with local factories in-service training occupies several hours a week and vocational theory classes are also given;
 - a Night School held after working hours, enables unskilled

workers to reach a better status. The students take a one or two years' course in automobile servicing, arc and gas welding plumbing, electrical work or other light industry skills.

- ii) A boarding and educational Centre for young workers, who work 7 days a week, with one day off each month, earning about \$20 a month. At present only about 20 can be accommodated but many more need this help. They pay for board but are supplied with free bedding. They are given class 6 nights a week in Remedial Korean or Mathematics. Their future program is planned to include, when facilities and personnel permit, besides Korean, Maths, History and Technical English, courses in Unionism, Christian Social Thought, Cooperative Plans for Saving, Foreman Training and Blue print reading. They can also join the Night School Courses in Light Industries' skills.
- iii) A Centre for Sport, Culture and Recreation, with sports, games and Team Competition, Study Clubs, a lending library, cultural activities and hobby and craft workshops. When this project is established it will cater for the useful employment of leisure for both students and young workers of the neighbourhood.
- c) A parish in Do Rim Dong, with 5,000 Catholics. 3 Holy Family Sisters help the priests. There is a kindergarten and a dispensary, Homework Rooms for school children and a Civic School(Middle School) for about 300 poor boys and girls. The Holy Family Sisters also conduct a sewing and knitting school for women. The parish is the centre for the Young Christian Workers Association(J.O.C.) of the Seoul Archdiocese.
- d) In Kwangju, the Salesian Boys' Middle and High School, with 1,680 boys, is conducted by 3 Fathers, 7 Brothers and 42 Teachers.

SALESIAN SISTERS (S.S.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Sister Ancilla Gritti	1957	Oct. 1957
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
147 Sinkil-dong, Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul	69-7604	Piazza Maria Ausiliatrice. 35 Torino, Italy

AIM. The education of youth according to the system of St. John Bosco adapted to the needs of the time and the country.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in all non-Communist countries.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) In Seoul
 - i) Hostel for 80-100 girls working in the factories, with night-school classes to enable them to continue their education.
 - ii) For 3 or 4 hours after school rooms are opened to 60 or 70 smaller children who come in to do their homework in quiet and warmth.
 - iii) On Sundays the Sisters keep those children who wish until 5 o'clock. Besides classes in religion they give them music, dancing, acting and games. In all these ways they follow St. John Bosco's system of forming them for life, saving them from falling into bad ways by prevention rather than by punishment and drawing them to discipline through affection.
 - b) In Kwangju
 - i) Salesian Girls' Middle and High School. 1,580 students
 - ii) Salesian Primary School, 320 girls, 320 boys.
 - iii) Sunday School, 220
 - iv) Formerly the Sisters ran a dispensary but it has been given up and instead the Sisters visit and care for the sick poor in their homes.
 - c) Both houses distribute used clothing and other gifts when they receive them from abroad, especially at Christmas.
 - d) They hope to found a third house, for social works, at Iri, when they are numerous enough. At present there are 5 non-Korean Sisters and 23 Korean.

THE SALVATION ARMY (S.A.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Commissioner Leslie C. Rusher	1908	1953

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
1-24 Chung-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul IPO Box 1192, Seoul	75-6986	International Head- quarters 101 Queen Victoria St. London E.C.4, England

AIM. The Salvation Army, founded in 1865, is an international religious and charitable movement, organized and operated on a military pattern. It is a branch of the Christian church, evangelical in creed and practice. Its officers are ordained and empowered to perform all the functions of the clergy.

The motive of the organization is love for God expressed in a practical concern for the needs of humanity by undertaking the spiritual, moral, and physical rehabilitation of all persons in need who come within its sphere of influence, regardless of race or creed. To carry out its purposes, The Salvation Army has established a widely diversified program of religious and social welfare services throughout the world.

The Salvation Army cooperates with all agencies - government, religious, and secular - attempting to alleviate human suffering. Its mission is to meet need at the point of need at the time of need.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Salvation Army currently operates in seventy-one countries.

2. Korea Programs

The Salvation Army in Korea is a territorial division of the international organization. Technically, it is not a foreign voluntary agency, but is an indigenous organization, working within local cultural patterns, and an integral part of the Korean nation. Because of its international links, certain Korean officers are presently serving in countries outside their own, and officers from Australia, Canada, England, and the United States of America are currently serving in Korea.

For administrative purposes, all Salvation Army services in Korea come under the national headquarters in Seoul. Field operations are geographically divided into seven districts, with headquarters in Seoul, Taegu, Taejon, An Dong, Chungju, Iri, and Hong Sung.

a) Social Work

- i) Homes for Boys: In 1919, The Salvation Army commenced the first 'Home for Beggar Boys' at the request of and with financial assistance given by a Mr. Kobayashi, a local Japanese businessman and a Buddhist by religion. What was planned to be a temporary winter shelter became Korea's first Home for Boys and has continued to this day. Other Boys' Homes are located in Kunsan and Taejon (two). In 1969, a completely new Seoul Boys' Home was constructed on a new site in Soo Saik. The Home is designed with inter-linking dormitories, accommodating 160 children plus staff. The building are so arranged that should the day come when it is unnecessary to institutionalize that number of children, they can be easily adapted for other use.
- ii) Homes for Girls: Homes for orphaned and abandoned girls are operated in Seoul and Taegu.
- iii) Day Care Centers: In an effort to combat child abandonment and strengthen family life, day care centers are operating in Seoul, Taegu, Poo Pyung and Masan. (for information on temporary day care centers and kindergartens, see 'Community Services' below).
- iv) Vocational Training Centers, operated in connection with the Homes for Boys, provides training in tailoring, carpentry, barbering, and radio repair.
- v) A Student Hostel, for university students, is operated in Seoul.
- vi) Homes for Women in Moral Difficulty are operated in Seoul and Pusan. A section of the Seoul Home cares for unmarried mothers and their babies. In this connection the staff coordinates with other agencies in arranging adoptions, both in-country and overseas. Vocational training and job placement services are also offered. The Home in Pusan is a prostitution-prevention program. The young women stay for approximately one year and receive vocational training in beauty shop, knitting, and dress making.
- vii) Homes for the Aged provide care for elderly men and women who have lost contact with their families. The Home at Kwa-Chun, near Seoul, cares for widows and widowers. A similar program, but geared for couples and comprising a row of cottages, is located in Seoul.
- viii) Welfare Center: A limited case work program, meeting mainly emergency needs of families and destitute persons, is operated in Seoul.
- ix) Relief Work: This work is carried out on an emergency basis, aiding families affected by floods, fires or drought. Clothing, blankets, food, cooking utensils, briquets, and

seeds for planting are distributed as the needs dictate. This is not a long range program but is designed to fill the gap until Government and/or other agencies can assist with long term rehabilitation.

At the request of the Government, The Salvation Army provides cooked rice and soup during winter months to destitute individuals and to persons hastily moved to resettlement areas.

- x) Sponsorships: In addition to children cared for in institutions, fifty seven children are currently receiving assistance from overseas sponsors. Thirty amputees, through The Salvation Army, receive financial assistance from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

b) Education Work:

- i) Middle and High Schools for children too poor to pay regular school fees are operated in Taegu, Masan, and Poo Pyung.
- ii) The Officer Training College in Seoul provides in residence training for young men and women committing their lives to Salvation Army officership. The two year curriculum includes a wide range of academic studies coupled with involvement in a variety of field training activities. A program of continuing education, which includes correspondence courses, seminars, and officers' councils, is aimed at keeping officers well-equipped for their ministry.

c) Medical Work:

Maternity Clinic: At the request of and with assistance from the Korean Government, a maternity clinic has been erected in connection with the Seoul Women's Home. In addition to providing medical care for unmarried mothers, the clinic provides pre and post natal care for mothers of the Chun Yun Dong area.

d) Evangelistic Work:

Salvation Army Corps (congregations) are found in most cities, towns, and villages in Korea. In a parish setting, these provide a full program of religious services, including worship services, Sunday Schools, religious education classes, youth activities, Women's Home League, and evangelism reaching out into the local community. Publications: The Salvation Army publishes a monthly newspaper for general distribution and a private magazine for the use of officers. Books and pamphlets are produced as funds permit. Religious education supplies are printed twice yearly.

e) Community Services:

In addition to centers operating distinctly as social work projects, Salvation Army Corps are engaged in a variety of efforts to meet local community needs. These vary according to the community, but the following are examples of services provided:

- i) Self Help Program, with training in mat-making, rope-making, weaving and handcrafts, helping families to supplement their income.

- ii) Temporary day care centers, to help over-burdened parents during planting and harvest seasons.
- iii) Middle School curriculum, particularly in rural areas where such schools do not exist or parents cannot pay school fees.
- iv) Reading rooms and lending libraries.
- v) Tutoring service for slow learners.
- vi) Kindergartens
- vii) Prisoner Rehabilitation: Salvation Army officers conduct services regularly and serve as counsellors at several prisons and reformatories. At Su Won, a number of prisoners have been helped to readjust to society, and a study is currently being made towards the inauguration of a parole system, with prisoners being committed to the care of The Salvation Army in a residential program prior to their actual release from prison.
- viii) Servicemen's Center in Chinhae serves as a 'drop in center' for servicemen during their off-duty hours. A two story building provides recreational equipment, a lounge, rooms for meetings, and counselling services. The Salvation Army is also an agency member of the K-USO (Korean United Services Organization).

f) Youth Work:

Through the Corps services, various youth activities are conducted. One such program is a leadership training plan for middle and high school age youth, comprising systematic studies in Bible, Christian doctrine, Church and Salvation Army history, leadership methods, and participation in church and community activities.

The Youth Department also directs and coordinates the following:

- Training Institutes for youth workers.
- Teacher-Training seminars.
- Summer Youth Camps
- Youth Conferences
- University Students Fellowship
- University Students Scholarship Fund

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (SCFED)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. Melvin E. Frarey	1953	May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
18, Mookjung-dong, Choong-ku, Seoul Seoul IPO Box 1193	52-4037 52-4023	Boston Post Road Norwalk, Conn. 06852 U.S.A.

AIM. To encourage and assist needy families in rural villages to cooperate with their neighbours in planning and carrying out self-help projects that will bring the benefits of local economic and social progress into the lives of village children;
To provide technical guidance and assistance to needy families who can be motivated to plan long-range, income-producing projects so that parents can gradually become self-sufficient in meeting adequately the daily needs of their children;
To encourage and assist families, whenever possible on a self-help basis, to aspire, plan and work for the education of their children.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Federation operates in Columbia, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Nigeria, Tanzania, Mexico, Honduras, Vietnam and the USA.
2. The Korea Programs began with urgent relief work among the many victims of the Korean War. In 1956 when the deeper needs were emerging, and many other Agencies were carrying out relief distribution, the Federation changed over to cash sponsorships, collected abroad through voluntary contributions. At the same time 'self help' and 'rehabilitation' became key words in its policies. This led to the allied Community Development Foundation (C.D.F.) centered on Rural Development projects. The chief plans used at present are:
 - a) Urban projects
 - i) Educational Sponsorships. The sponsor pays \$15 a month as scholarship for a child selected by the Agency. Case workers, after preliminary investigation, follow up each child and translate the letters between child and sponsor. There are at present about 1,038 of these educational sponsorships, in primary, middle and high schools.
 - ii) Sponsorships may be continued after High School if the

sponsors wish and the children have shown themselves able to profit by higher education. 42 such students are now being sponsored.

- iii) Family self-help sponsorships are also given to needy urban families, but the money is divided, \$7.50 being given directly for the child and \$7.50 to help the family develop some means of self-support. It is noticeable that most of the families show a growing tendency to ask not for outright grants but for loans without interest which they repay as they can in instalments. The money goes back into loans for others in need. Many donors who cannot manage a full sponsorship send donations to a general fund for these family self-help sponsorships. At present 184 families are receiving help.
- b) Rural families are helped through child-family-community sponsorships, in which SCFed and C.D.F. work in cooperation, with a common executive staff. They are carried out on the basis of a yearly grant or loan without interest of \$100. Ignorance is recognized as the chief cause of their isolation and poverty by the many undeveloped rural communities which live dangerously near the lower limit of subsistence farming. If the people really want to work for the education of their children C.D.F. sends a field worker to study their needs and resources and suggest means of self help. When told that a small 3-room school will cost \$10,000 to build, the sum seems impossible to a village where the average worker earns about 70 cents a day. But the real eagerness of the people in one such village in Kangwondo was such that in about a year the villagers contributed the equivalent of \$6,000 in labour, special skills, materials, even small pieces of land and a little cash. To this S.C.Fed added \$1,700 in cash and the services of the C.D.F. worker; the rest was given by the Provincial Government, the 9 Gun Government and a neighbouring Army Corps., in cash, building materials and the loan of bulldozers and other heavy equipment. As a result in 14 months a Middle School was built and solemnly opened, with an enrolment of 120, amid the pride, joy and confidence of the village community and their many guests. 696 sponsorships are now devoted to this type of rural work in Korea and an impressive variety of rural development projects have been carried out, financial help from sponsors and contributions tapping and releasing the enormous reserve of creative labour of the participating needy villages and so making real achievements possible. A part of the cash sponsorship goes to the education of the child, the rest to the self-help project of the family, and to their contribution to community works.
- c) Research. As the field workers gain experience they realize more and more clearly the necessity for research into the basic problems

of needy and destitute communities, and their causes. A beginning has therefore been made of survey work by the field-workers, helped by teams of College students doing in-service training. These surveys are already bringing out practical and useful truths and facts, as a preliminary to working out remedies. Since the Korean War the Federation and C.D.F. have distributed nearly three million dollars, given by their 6,000 sponsors and 300 contributors. This year(1969) 1,080 children and young people are receiving educational sponsorships and 880 families are receiving sponsorships for education, family self-help and community development. There is a central office in Seoul, from which case workers go out through the country. The only eligibility test for the children is need, though priority is given to school age children. Applicants are usually referred to the Federation by the local offices of rural development or in cities by schools, hospitals, clinics, churches or other agencies.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (S.C.F.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. S. R. Dawson	1952	May 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
PO Box 198, Pusan	Pusan 6-3248/9 4-2903	The Save the Children Fund 29 Queen Anne's Gate London S.W. 1

AIM. A concern for children in need.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Save the Children Fund, 50 years old in 1969, is an independent voluntary organization, founded in Great Britain. A year later it became a member of the Save the Children International Union, founded in Geneva by Miss Eglantyne Jebb, which in 1946 amalgamated with the International Association for Child Welfare, of Brussels, to form the International Union for Child Welfare. It began by working as an international organization in Korea, with the Swedish and Canadian Save the Children Funds, but the three now function separately, each with its own organization. The so-called "British" Save the Children Fund would be better named a 'Commonwealth' fund, since it receives generous support from Canada and New Zealand. It operates in 28 countries, through over 1,000 field workers, including doctors, nurses, social workers and administrators. It takes care of over 120,000 children at a cost of more than £5,500 a day.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Medical Work.
 - i) Pusan - The work formerly done by four clinics in Pusan has now been concentrated in one two-story building. The ground floor is for sick children and its function is curative. Incoming children are checked by the Head Nurse and only those who are really sick go on to the doctor for diagnosis and treatment. This floor contains laboratory and X-ray room, which speeds up service. TB is the most prevalent disease but others commonly found are pneumonia, pertussis, Otitis media, Measles, diarrhoea, acute chronic dehydration, amoebic dysentery, Scabies, Nephritis, Nephrosis and meningitis, Malnutrition is nearly always present as at least a contributing cause. The sick children are treated in two groups: those under 5; and T.B. patients

from 5 to 15. Most of them can be treated as out patients, those who need hospitalization are sent to the Children's Charity Hospital, at a cost of just over £1 a day per child, threatening to rise to 30. Where operations are needed the children are usually sent to private surgeons, who reduce their fees for S.C.F. Formerly the children were fed daily at the clinic, but now the mothers are given a balanced diet to take home and prepare themselves. Diet A given each child a weekly allowance of 2 litres of rice and barley, 1 tin of corned beef and 2 packs (24 pieces) of protein biscuit. Diet B is the same amount of corned beef and protein-biscuit, without the rice; and Diet C, for the Infant Welfare and Well-Baby Clinics, is of one weekly tin of corned beef and one pack of protein-biscuits. On the second floor, devoted mainly to preventive medicine there is a midwife service and a mother-and-baby clinic giving pre and post-natal care, with Infant Welfare and Well-Baby clinics. The mothers come more and more for guidance during pregnancy, and after the baby is born, usually at home, it comes in to the Infant Welfare Clinic and is well looked after for the first year, or longer if necessary. An important part of the work is prophylactic. DTP, TAB, BCG and smallpox vaccines are available but it is more difficult to get those for poliomyelitis and measles. Measles and whooping cough are common among the poorest children and often activate latent T.B. infection. On Thursdays there is orthopedic treatment for those in need of casts to correct malformations and there is daily physiotherapy for polio, cerebral palsy and other spastic patients. Altogether about 3,000 families are reached.

- ii) In Masan, from 1965 until 1969, SCF was responsible for the 40 bed Children's Wing of the T.B. Hospital. This was finally taken over by the Government on Jan. 1st 1969. The SCF continue to give it a grant, which is being well spent. The SCF operates two mother and child clinics in Masan. Here as in Pusan, family planning advice is given as appropriate.
- iii) In Pusan and Masan two doctors are doing Research for the Medical Research Council of Great Britain, on the causes of spinal T.B. in children.

b) Educational Work

- i) SCF runs a day nursery in Kamchon for 100 children, who come in two groups of 50 each. They are well looked after and given a hot meal daily and the activities are well organized. Rice, barley, grains and greenstuff are local produce, meat is brought from abroad. British Columbia maintains this school as well as the upper floor of the clinic. New Zealand, which maintains the ground floor, last year besides contributing £150,000 to SCF, sent £5,000 worth of corned beef. Families of very poor children in the Day Nursery are given sponsorships.

- ii) At 5 p.m. when the children have gone home, their class room is used as a school to read or do home work.
- iii) S.C.F. Vocational School was opened at the end of 1965, to prepare the children who had been sponsored up to the age of 16 but needed training as a means to self-support. 407 trainees have since passed through its courses nearly all have found jobs. There are now 64 young men completing a one year course leading to a government diploma. The boys are middle-school graduates, and live in, with free tuition, books, board and lodging. They cultivate the hillside behind the house, growing much of their food. They are trained in the use of metals and tools, for work at a factory bench, and in particular for the electronics factory which later employs most of them. The girls' section, closed for a time, has now reopened for about 36 women and girls learning to sew and knit by machine. They come by day from their homes. The school has government recognition: it is supported by voluntary contributions from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.
- iv) The Yung Hwa Sook Beggar Boys' Home, in Pusan, has just under 800 children, more than half of whom were picked up as individual beggars on the streets, while the rest belong to vagrant families. Over 100 of them are girls. SCF provides help with their food and clothing, health and education. The Home is well organized and teaches carpentry, barbering and motor fitting for the boys, machine sewing, knitting and hair dressing for the girls. The houses where the children live are sponsored by SCF and named after SCF Presidents.
- v) A unit for disseminating mainly health education, has films and prepared talks. Except in winter it usually works out of doors.
- c) Welfare Work
 About 2,500 sponsorships are given to needy children, families and institutions and besides money, regular issues of food and clothing are given. The welfare workers have to oversee the translation of letters between children and sponsors, which takes half their time, while the rest is spent in case work and making referrals. The sponsors have been extremely generous, but economic improvement in Korea has not reached this class of family, who will probably need sponsoring for at least 5 years more. Some families awaiting sponsorship and others in immediate necessity get a monthly ration of grain and of protein food when there is enough. Clothing distribution takes place twice a year and in small quantities as required. Surplus food and other supplies are sometimes given with the clothes. Some medical statistics for the first quarter of 1969. Pusan and Masan clinic Patients given dressing or injection 8698. Seen by doctor 2636. Pre and post-natal attendances 1134. Babies attending clinic, per month 4126, 503 new babies, 469 discharged, BCG 422; DTP 1193; TAB 270. Diet A 330 Diet B. 253 Diet C. 341

SCANDINAVIAN FOREIGN MISSION (S.F.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE: . . . DATE OF COMING TO KOREA . . . DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Pastor Sveinung Moen . . . 1964 . . . Nov. 1966

KOREA ADDRESS . . . TELEPHONE . . . HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

PO Box 93, Pusan . . . Haeundae 264 . . . 591 Laders Street
Anne-Lise Memorial Pasadena, Cal.
Institute U.S.A.
496 Woo-dong, Dongnae-ku,
Pusan

AIM. To give Christian help to those in need.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Korea Programs

- a) The Mission supports the Anne-Lise Memorial Institute, an orphanage in Pusan with 82 boys and 54 girls and a total capacity of 150. The Institute was opened in 1959.
- b) The Sunbeam Sanatorium for mentally ill people, founded in 1966 which has a capacity of 100 patients. About \$50,000 a year, sent as voluntary contributions from the home board, is spent on the support of these two institutions.
- c) About 20 tons of used clothing sent from abroad, is distributed each year.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION (S.D.A.)

[illegible]

Mr. Richard H. Roderick 1952

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
66, Hweki-dong, Dongdaemoon-ku, Seoul IPO Box 1243, Seoul	96-0071/5	General Conference of SDA Takom Park, Washington 12, D.C. U.S.A.

AIM. To preach the everlasting gospel to all mankind in all countries. To bring healing to the sick and a complete restoration and rehabilitation to the poor and needy; and to bring Christian education to the illiterate.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in over 280 countries
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Medical
 - i) Seoul Sanitarium and Hospital 150 beds
 - ii) Pusan " " " 150 beds
 - iii) Distribution of Medicines
 - b) Educational - 52 Primary Schools
8 Academies
1 Senior College
1 Vocational College
 - c) Welfare
 - i) One major Land Reclamation Project, under PL 480 Title 2, from which about 2,820 families benefit. The Korean manager is responsible to the Government and SDA is the agent handling the distribution of food from the U.S. Government. Formerly food was widely distributed to families and individuals but as the Relief Program has largely phased out, distribution is now limited to families on the Land Reclamation Project.
 - ii) Complete sponsorship of one orphanage in Seoul.
 - iii) 6 more orphanages and 2 leper colonies, run privately by Church members are assisted.
 - iv) Some food and clothing are distributed to the needy. The approximate amount given in 1968-9, in cash and gifts, was about \$100,000.
 - d) Religious - The Agency has 122 church buildings, spread through every Province and city and in many small towns and villages.

STAFF Non-Korean 18 Korean 743

SISTER OF ST. CHARLES BORROMA^UEUS (S.C.B.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Sister Thoma Benz	23 August, 1965	16 November, 1966
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
St. Charles Clinic 44 Chang Jeong-dong, Sun-Cheon, Cholla Nam-do	3755	Motherhouse Trier, KrahnenstraBe 8 West Germany

AIM. Medical and Social work for the poor.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Germany, Holland, Afrika, Korea.

2. Korea Programs

Medical and Social Work. Up till now the Sisters have been engaged in language study.

A Clinic has been built and equipped in Sun Cheon. It was opened on Nov. 4, 1969.

AMOUNT OF AID GIVEN 1968 Cost of Building and Equipment.

SISTER OF CHARITY OF SETON HILL (S.C.S.H.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Sister Jean Malloy 1960 Feb. 1962

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

St. Joseph School Kangjin 40 Seton Hill
Kangjin-up, Kangjin-kun, Greensburg
Cholla Nam-do Pennsylvania 15601
U.S.A.

AIM. To provide Christian education for youth, and to accept Korean vocations to help in this work.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Congregation operates in the United States and Korea.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Education. The Sisters staff and operate St. Joseph Keum Neung Girls Middle and High School in Kangjin Up, Cholla Namdo with about 800 girls. The school gives the regular course, with stress on home economics, music and dancing. In the High School the students have a choice among three courses; College Preparatory, Home Economics and Commercial. There are special health and home-making courses including knitting, art and cooking, with instruction on the High School level in dietetics and food values. Some scholarships are given in the school.
 - b) The Sisters run a lunch program for 400 students. Cornmeal and milk are sent by Catholic Relief Services and the Sisters add sugar and provide facilities and fuel, as well as paying the two women who work to prepare the food.
 - c) Clothes sent from abroad are distributed to needy students.

The living expenses of the 6 foreign Sisters are paid by voluntary contributions from abroad, which also cover part of the salaries of the 20 Korean teachers, some school equipment and books for the library.

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL (S.C.V.P.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Sr. Adelheid Hinse Jan. 1965 May 1965

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

St. Vincent Hospital Suwon 4115/9 479 Paderborn
PO Box 9, Suwon, P.O. Box 746,
Kyonggi-do Germany

AIM. To help the poor, chiefly through medical work and social services.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Agency operates in almost all free countries.

2. Korea Program

a) St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Centre at Suwon.

The hospital opened in 1967, has 180 beds, 20 doctors and 50 nurses and 6 Sisters. A health clinic for out-patients is attached.

SISTERS OF ST. PAUL DE CHARTRES (S.P.D.C.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Sister M. Bernadette	1888	June 1954

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
1. Seoul Province Seoul IPO Box 1161	Seoul 22-4583 24-3545/6	5, Rue St. Jacques Chartres, France
2. Taegu Province 190, 1, Namsan-dong, Nam-ku, Taegu	Taegu 2-8058	

AIM. Evangelization, Welfare work, Educational and Medical.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The agency operates in France, where it was founded, England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Hong Kong.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) The Sisters work for Evangelization in many parishes, teaching religion, visiting the poor and the sick and acting as auxiliaries to the priest in charge.
 - b) Education
 - i) Kindergartens and Nursery Schools: The Sisters own and operate 5, with an enrolment of 378. Besides these they operate 28, belonging to the Diocese or parish, with an enrolment of 2,289.
Total: 33, with an enrolment of 2,667.
 - ii) Primary Schools:

Owned and operated, 2, with an enrolment of 1,216
Operated for Diocese or Parish, 4, enrolment 2,773
Total: 6, enrolment 3,989
 - iii) Middle and High Schools:

Owned and operated, 3, enrolment 5,078
Operated only, 6, enrolment 9,686
Total: 9, enrolment 14,764
- Grand total: Schools 48, enrolment 21,420
- c) Medical Work
 - i) Hospitals

Owned and operated 1, with 150 beds.
Operated for Dioceses 5, with 772 beds.
Total 6, with 922 beds.

ii) Clinics and Dispensaries

Owned and operated 1, with 29,568 out patients a year.

Operated for Diocese 1, with 12,558 " " "

Total 2, with 42,126 out patients a year.

N.B. Each hospital has also a large out-patient clinic attached to it.

d) Social Institutions

i) Homes for abandoned babies.

1 owned and operated, enrolment 161.

1 operated for Diocese, with Children's Home, enrolment 173.

ii) Homes for children.

3 owned and operated, enrolment 449.

1 operated for Diocese, with Infants' home, enrolment 173

Total 6, enrolment 783.

1968-9 Admissions and adoptions for 5 of these: Admissions 252
Adoptions 248

iii) 1 Home for the Aged, enrolment 48.

SOCIETY OF AUXILIARIES OF THE MISSION (S.A.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. Gommaar Meerbergen 1957 Feb. 1960

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

76 2ka, Jeon-dong, Jeonju 3201 Boulevard Schreurs 63
Jeonju, Cholla Puk-do 3498 Louvain, Belgium

AIM. Assisting Koreans to become self supporting.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Madagascar, Ceylon, Lebanon, Rwanda, Republique Voltaique, Mexico, Germany, France, Belgium.

2. Korea Programs

a) Medical

i) St. Mary's Hospital Chunju

ii) Rosary Hospital Changke

iii) Leprosy Mobile Clinic Cholla Puk-do

b) Social Works

i) Cooperative for Pig breeding Changke Cholla Puk-do

ii) Goat breeding and Cheese making Im Sil

iii) Experimental farm, near Iri.

iv) Seminars for farmers

v) 2 leper villages

vi) Orphange in Kunsan

Non-Korean staff 9 priests. 6 in Jeon Buk, 2 in Taegu
1 in Seoul.

SOCIETY OF MARY (MARIANISTS) S.M.

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Rev. Leonard J. Thome, 1960 Jan. 1963
S.M.

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
The Marianists 845 Yongdang-dong, Mokpo, Cholla Nam-do	Mokpo 2-1832	Marianist Provincial Residence Box 937 Cupertino, California 95014, U.S.A.

AIM. Education of boys academic and vocational

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in America, USA, Canada, Peru, Argentina, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Africa, Lebanon, Japan, Australia.

N.B. These are the countries in which the Society of Mary operates.
Our particular Province of the Pacific operates only in
USA and Korea.

2. Korea Programs

- a) Marianists from the Pacific Province of the Society of Mary arrived in Mokpo in 1964, bought land and erected the Marianists Boys Middle School, which opened in 1968. At present there are the first two years of middle school with 170 boys.
Staff: 3 Marianists, 7 Korean teachers.

- b) Marianist Training Center
86 Hab Jeong Dong
Mapo-ku, Seoul

This training center is operated by the Marianists from Austrian Province along with the Pacific Province.

SOCIETY OF THE SACRED HEART (S.S.H.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
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Sister Margaret
Thornton

June 1954

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Song Sim College for Women, Chun Cheon, Kangwon-do	Chun Cheon 2026 Seoul 42-0646	Casa del Sacro Cuore Via Nomentana 118 00161 Roma Italy

AIM. Education according to a tradition not only of genuine scholarship and character training but also of arousing and forming a true social consciousness in preparation for a life that is humanly worth while.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Society of the Sacred Heart, numbering about 6,750 members of nations, educates 100,910 children and students in 479 Kindergartens, Primary, Secondary and Technical Schools, Universities, Colleges and Normal Training Colleges, and Student Hostels. These schools are in 35 countries: France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Poland, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, England, Malta, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, the United States, Mexico, Porto Rico, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan, India, Korea, Egypt, Chad, Uganda, Congo.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Education
 - i) Song Sim Primary School, Wonhyoro, Seoul. enrolment 300
 - ii) " " Middle School " " " 266
 - iii) " " High School " " " 234
 - iv) " " College for Girls, Chun Cheon " " " 219
 - v) Sacred Heart International Day School, Wonhyoro. " 219
 - b) Social Work
 - i) Department of Social Service in Song Sim College, enrolment 80
 - ii) Every year during vacation students from all Departments volunteer for service in isolated villages. Groups of about 10 go with one or two Sisters to live and work with the people and hold meetings, discussions, classes and recreations in the evenings. They gain first hand knowledge of the needs of the small farmers or miners, and the friendly relations formed are kept up by letters and visits.
 - iii) The children in the Seoul Schools as special activities

organize games and sports for about 60 poor children of the neighbourhood on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. They have also in the Middle and High School a Community Service Club which on Saturday mornings is making a Neighbourhood Survey of the district round the school, trying to find out by house to house visits, the needs of the families with a view to using the school in the evenings as a Centre for Community development.

- iv) An educational centre in Pong Chung Dong is owned and operated by the Society for the education of 130 children of the poorest families in the former 'Tent Village' to which the flood victims from the Han River bank were removed in 1965. A Korean Sister is in charge.
- v) Both in Seoul and Chun Cheon the Korean and foreign Sisters are trained to do social welfare work where they can, visiting and counseling prisoners in jail, boys in reformatories, old folks, and children in homes, and sick people in hospitals and in their own homes, and helping them to find resources. Last summer vacation one Sister worked in an orphanage and another at the Leprosy Settlement on Sorok Do.
- vi) In Seoul a small civic school, under the care of two Korean Sisters, looks after children from the Han River neighbourhood. After 'some years' service, this school will phase out next March, as there are few of these families left and enrolment has dropped. A former needlework class for their mothers has already closed. The school playground is used by these and other neighbourhood children after school hours.
- vii) Some Sisters teach religion on Sundays to the Catholic children at South Post and others at Sacred Heart Boys Town in Seoul.
- viii) One Sister using funds contributed by the Austrian Bishops, has organized a small Boys' Work Centre in Seoul, with the aim of giving vocational training and self supporting jobs to orphans and homeless boys. At present one floor of a house has been rented, and is used as living quarters and workshop. Five homeless boys live there and are joined during the day by two others. As the man in charge is a skilled typewriter mechanic, he is teaching them to repair typewriters and reconstruct old ones to sell second hand. The work, begun this year, is already almost self-supporting, except for the rent, and a small sum from each boy's earnings goes each month into his own bank account, to build up a nest-egg for the future. It is hoped, if more funds become available, to buy or rent a house where the boys can live and extend the training to include radio repairs and electricians' work.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION (S.B.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. Ted H. Dowell		May 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
201-5, Ojung-dong, Taejon, PO Box 45	Seoul 52-4070	Southern Baptist Convention P.O. Box 6597 Richmond, Va. 23230, U.S.A.
55 5ka, Choongmuro, Choong-ku, Seoul		

AIM. The Korea Baptist Mission cooperates in appropriate projects with the Korea Baptist Convention, which is the national organization of Korean Baptists.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Korea Baptist Mission is composed of 65 missionaries affiliated with the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. At the end of 1968 there were 2,371 missionary personnel affiliated with the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention and serving in 68 different political entities. These countries, listed alphabetically, are as follows:
Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahama Islands, Belgium, Bermuda, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, French West Indies, Gaza, Germany, Ghana, Guam, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Macao, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Okinawa, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Publishing House(Elpaso), Rhodesia, Singapore, South West Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia.
2. There are 408 churches, chapels, and congregations (some quite small and unorganized) affiliated with the Korea Baptist Convention. Each church/congregation is responsible for its own minister and employees. The annual operating budget of the Korea Baptist Mission (including missionary support) is approximately US\$600,000 and annual capital projects amount to US\$300,000 or more.

There are some 165 Korean personnel affiliated with the Korea Baptist Mission and its enterprises. Non-Korean personnel consist of the 65 missionaries.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION IN KOREA (S.P.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
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Mr. G. T. Brown	Oct. 1892	May 1954
Mr. H. Petrie Mitchell		

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Presbyterian Mission Seoul IPO Box 1125	74-0364 72-5656 (Seoul Office) 75-0942 (Mr. Brown)	Board of World Mission P.O. Box 330 Nashville, Tennessee 37202 U.S.A.

AIM. Generally speaking, the work of the Mission is divided into three areas: Evangelism, Educational and Medical. The Mission provides a large percentage of free or charity treatment of Korean people in medical institutions, financial help to needy students in colleges and seminaries, land reclamation project assistance, etc. In addition, it has assisted two livestock projects for developing better breeds of livestock.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Congo, Iraq, Portugal, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, three missions in Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, and cooperative missions in a number of other countries.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Presbyterian Medical Center - 200 bed general hospital with approved intern and residency training program.
 - b) Kwangju Christian Hospital - 250 bed hospital with emphasis on T.B. treatment and follow-up programs, out-patient clinics throughout Cholla Nam-do.
 - c) Chunju Nursing School - Accredited junior college nurses training program.
 - d) Wilson Leprosy Center - 700 leprosy patients, plus out-patient clinics. A 50-bed hospital is in full operation in the Center.
 - e) Taejon Presbyterian College - ROK Ministry of Education accredited four-year liberal arts college with special emphasis on natural sciences.
 - f) Honam Theological Seminary, Kwangju - ROK accredited seminary for 100 students.
 - g) General Assembly's Theol. Seminary, Seoul - ROK accredited seminary - 200 students
 - h) Hanil Women's Seminary, Chunju - Approximately 500 students training for rural village work.

- n i) Scholarships for Leadership Development - The Board of World Mission sponsors two or three students annually for advanced study in the U.S.
- j) Honam Christian Education Foundation - The Board of World Missions donated approximately \$115,000 to the Foundation for its endowment toward strengthening the work of secondary education in 5 schools (high school and middle school) in the Cholla Pukdo, Cholla Namdo area.

AMOUNT OF AID GIVEN 1968 \$474,256.60

SWEDISH SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (RÄDDA BARNEN) S.S.C.F.

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. Mauritz Jacobson	May 1966	Oct. 1966
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
P.O. Box 117, Pusan	Pusan 4-7580	RÄDDA BARNEN RIKSFORBUND 5-10240 Stockholm, Sweden

AIM. Radda Barnen, or SSCF, is a humanitarian, non-governmental organization, founded in 1919 and politically and religiously neutral, whose aim is to intervene where children are in need and to work for their general care and welfare on the basis of the Declaration of the Rights of Child adopted by the United Nations. The trend of the work has changed from catastrophe relief after the two world wars in European countries, to long-term projects in developing countries in close cooperation with their governments. The emphasis is on social welfare, education and campaigns against chronic infectious diseases.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Korea Programs

- a) Anti TB Campaign in Pusan, embracing
 - i) BCG vaccination of all new born babies as a continuation of the campaign begun in 1966 in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Pusan City Government and the National Tuberculosis Association to vaccinate all children of pre-school age who showed negative result in tuberculin tests. 266,000 children were examined and 170,000 were vaccinated. In September 1969 about 1,300 children were receiving medical care.
 - ii) In July 1968 a case-finding project was added to detect all infectious cases through testing of sputum, and to give them individual treatment. This activity, of testing sputum and giving treatment, takes place at the 6 Health Centres of the City, and is expected to continue for five years.
- b) An outpatient clinic for children and some adults functions at Kaejong Dong in Pusan, together with a pre-natal clinic, well-baby clinic, health education and family planning centre and a feeding station. The clinic treats an average of 1,500 patients a month, 700 infants who cannot be breast-fed are given milk and vitamins and 35 undernourished children get meals, milk

and vitamins twice a day. 200 women are given pre-and post-natal care.

c) Social Service Work in conjunction with Pusan City, takes 5 main forms:

- i) A sponsorship program helping 6,000 children, from 2,400 families with an aggregate of about 13,000 members. A labour market consultant works with the organization, to help members of the families to find jobs.
- ii) In Nov. 1968 a health insurance program was started for these families.
- iii) In July 1968 the Federation opened a library, for young people, with over 1,500 books, at Saha branch office in Kaejung Dong.
- iv) In connection with the sponsorship a relief work has been set up to distribute food, clothing and small amounts of cash to people in need.
- v) In May 1969 a vocational training program was set up in collaboration with a group of Korean donors.

d) Education

- i) In 1968 an Education Centre was opened as a training centre for nurses working in Day Nurseries. Each year the Centre gives two courses of 21 weeks, each with 20 pupils. In February 1969 the work moved into Pusan City's Social Service Centre where it has the exclusive use of the ground floor for a new day nursery for 65 children and for school premises. This work has been undertaken in conjunction with Pusan City for a period of five years.
- ii) Two other Day Nurseries are run in Kaejung Dong for 96 children, and are used for in-service training by the centre.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE MISSION (TEAM)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
James J. Cornelson	1953	July 1955
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
Seoul IPO Box 2673 24-3, Yunhi-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul	32-7190	P.O. Box 969 Wheaton, Ill. 60187 400 S. Main Place Carol Stream, Ill. 60187

AIM. The aim is religious, philanthropic and educational designed to form an allied agency through which churches, societies and individuals may spread the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in foreign lands by the promotion, establishment and development of all phases of church work and missionary activity.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Austria, Chad, Ceylon, France, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Near East, Netherlands Antilles, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad, Venezuela, Colombia, West Irian.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Religious
 - i) Radio HLKX, 1190 KHz. Public Service and preaching gospel in Korean, English, Chinese and Russian to reach behind the Bamboo and Iron Curtains. 50,000 Watts 20 hours daily, \$130,000 a year.
 - ii) World of Life Press, Seoul. Publications and free literature distribution. \$40,000 a year.
 - iii) Christian Conference Grounds, Seoul. Camping and conference facilities available on rental basis to national and missionary groups year round. \$6,000 a year.
 - iv) General evangelistic, teaching, and missionary \$50,000 a year.
 - b) Educational
 - i) Kwan Dong College, KangNeung. Fully accredited Commercial, Agriculture, English Literature, and Bible departments. Teachers accreditation for secondary schools. 120 students. \$40,000 a year.
 - c) Social Welfare
 - i) Chuk Pck San Orphanage, Pusan. 104 children. 48 boys, 56 girls. \$25,000 a year.

AMOUNT OF AID GIVEN 1968-69: \$300,000.00

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE OF CANADA - USCC

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mr. Cho Ki Dong	1952(invited by U.N.)	August 1958
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
33-17, Dowha-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul	32-8632 33-6924	63, Sparks Street Ottawa 4 - Ontario, Canada

AIM. The Unitarian Service Committee of Canada is a non-denominational, non-political association, with the relief of human misery as its only concern. It works within the indigenous pattern of each country's culture, coordinating with local welfare agencies, government and educational institutions, changing its programs flexibly according to the needs of a developing society and acting as a pioneer and demonstrator of new methods of social welfare. Its aim here might be summed up as the general development of the social welfare field in Korea, along Korean lines.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The USCC operates programs in 9 countries of Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

2. Korea Programs

- a) Children's Welfare Homes. USC sponsors five Children's Homes and the only Children's Rehabilitation Centre in Korea, an institution for Disabled children. Besides giving money and administrative supervision, the Committee employs three professional social workers, to counsel problem children and give guidance on education, vocational training and job placement. One of their most important assignments is to try to find the children's parents or relatives, or to get them adoptive parents, so that each child may be reestablished in a family home and helped there. In 1965, after a survey and study of their findings, USC published a widely influential report on Child Care in the Institutions of Korea. The Committee has sponsored eight Home Nurses' Seminars, on subjects such as "Finding the Orphanage Children's Relatives" - "Helping the Children with their school lessons" - "Life guidance for orphanage children". The progress and interest of these seminars is shown by the fact that they are now planned and operated by the General Secretaries of the Homes and the Home Nurses themselves, while the USC social workers, who formerly

did this work, now only stand by for advice.

- b) Mokpo Children's T.B. Hospital. With 220,000 infectious cases of T.B. and an annual T.B. death rate of 20,000 the Korean Government gave TB high priority among the problems faced by the 1967-71 five year plan. In 1958 U.S.C. had contributed \$60,000, as a joint project with Mokpo City and the Norwegian-Korean Association to build a Children's T.B. Hospital at Mokpo, with 80 beds, transferring the TB clinics it had previously helped to build up in Seoul to the City's management; also in 1958 it began to pioneer medical case work. USC then made with Mokpo City and the Norwegian-Korean Association an agreement by which it would contribute one third of the total costs of operating the hospital until 1970, when it is to be taken over by the Korean Government. The hospital serves the people of Mokpo and the surrounding area completely free of charge, and has developed with great success.
- c) Social Service Centres established in 1963, have developed from medical social work through family welfare services to their present emphasis on Community Organization and Development, since as the needs emerged it also became apparent how many of the local community were willing and able to help others if their work could be directed and coordinated. The Centre has been so successful as a means towards developing really Korean forms of Community organization that USCC has been asked by many other Cities and towns to form similar centres. Besides the pioneer effort at Mokpo there are now three others, in the Mapo District of Seoul; in Inchon City and in Echon, a rural county town in Kyunggi-do. All these Centres have the same main services, but each one has its own developments, based on the experience of earlier Centres and adaptation to special local needs.
- i) Thus Family Welfare and Child Welfare are common to all, but while in Mokpo they have developed through following up and helping the families of the T.B. Children patients, and gradually extended to other families, in Mapo they became necessary among the poor families settled there for a long time and becoming slowly poorer and less literate because of their difficulty in adapting to an urban way of life. In Inchon in 1968 112 families were registered as social cases of USCC, and 107 of them rehabilitated by the end of the year, but this was still an experimental period, to assess the priorities in need. The same is true for Echon, where the problems are those of a small country town instead of a city or a port. Child welfare in all places has been closely tied up with the problem of the great increase in abandoned children since the Korean war. Many of the 70,000 children in orphanages are not orphans but have been abandoned by parents too poor to support them. For some time now the trend in Korean Child Welfare policies has been to prevent

abandonment and help these children in and through the family. In the Mokpo Centre two institutions were set up, the Prevention Counseling Centre in Jan. 1966 and the Temporary Child Reception Centre at the TB Hospital, which is helped by the Women's Health Committee. The following table shows the work done by the Prevention Counselling Centre from Jan. 1966 to Dec. 1968. The total number of abandonment cases has decreased each year.

Homes found	Home Adoptions	Overseas Adoptions	Deaths etc.	Still at Centre	Total
59	35	17	24	156	291

During the same period between 35 and 50 families have been helped by this Counselling Centre each month, 387 cases with counselling only, 24 with milk and others with some other form of material support. 139 families have been dealt with, of which about 50 have been registered with the Centre. In Mapo about 250 cases had passed through the case worker service as experimental material after which, in the latter part of 1968 attention was concentrated on a survey of the fundamental local needs. This was carried out by the case workers, with the help of senior students from the Department of Social Service in the Universities and Colleges, assigned to the Centre for field work. (See below ii.)

In Inchon, leaving out the Pupyong area, 46 children were abandoned in 1968 and were taken care of by the Temporary Reception Centre set up there, with the following results:-

Homes found	1 Home Adoption	4
Overseas Adoption	10 Ran away	1
Relatives found	3 Awaiting adoption	12
Transferred to Institutions	5 Temporary care	10

33 families have been registered as cases at the Centre in order to prevent abandonment of their children. The establishment of Day Care Centres to help working mothers has been widely encouraged and advice given on their operation. 5 Day Care Institutions, with a total of 250 children have each been helped with a monthly grant of 100 lbs of powdered milk. At Echon Social Centre, opened in January 1967, 71 cases were taken care of in 1968. 19 were rehabilitated, but only 10 of them with full success, the remaining 9 are still not completely self-supporting.

- ii) Survey Work. Experience has shown the need, especially in urban areas of making a detailed social survey before setting out programs. This has been done most thoroughly in Mapo Centre, where 5 surveys have been made of the whole Mapo Ku, to ascertain its basic needs and resources. The first was a collection of all available materials on the actual state of the Mapo district, and its

resources, economic and human, stressing the needs of children, of youth, of the unemployed and the poor. Existing industrial, educational, cultural and medical resources also came under this survey, as did the existing organizations and agencies. The second survey was an examination of the records of cases which had been or were being rehabilitated, and especially of the practical bearing of facts which came out in case interviews. The third survey consisted of a questionnaire sent to all the Tong and Ban chiefs in Mapo and the fourth of interviews with classified groups living in all parts of the district. The object of both was to gain insight into the characteristics and components of the Mapo inhabitants and families and to ascertain their desires and their resources in leadership. At the same time the idea of the Mapo Social Service Centre was made known and discussed, and the interest and participation of the people assessed. A critical problem, affecting both child welfare and the prevention of delinquency, was found to be the number of children whose parents were too poor to educate them beyond the primary stage. The fifth survey classified Mapo residents on three grounds: length of residence; schooling; and occupation. Analysis of the results of these surveys provided the materials and guide lines for programs of social enlightenment and progress in the Mapo community as it actually is. It also prepared the way for real cooperation with both the residents and the local government officials. At the beginning of 1969 a workshop was held, attended by representatives of government offices, educational and business circles, and other agencies, to discuss and evaluate the results of the 3 months' survey work and on them formulate plans for the Social Service Centre and its programs for Community Organization and Development. At the Inchon Centre a social survey was made of 140 working youths, to gather useful materials for their guidance. The results were made public at a meeting held on Dec. 3rd 1968. At Echon the Centre has sponsored Seminars for evaluation and discussion of its programs and plans. The Kun chief and about 35 others attended the first seminar and much interest was awakened.

iii) Community Organization & Development

USC aims at organizing existing welfare-minded civic groups & individuals and with them and the local government officials, to work towards the development of a Council of Social Welfare for the whole community. To such a Council fully established and self-supporting, USC hopes to hand on its Social Service Centre when its own work is done and its support to Korea comes to an end. All four Centres therefore work towards Social Service Councils representing all the elements in each district and cooperating towards necessary rehabilitation and development within it. As

local adaptation is essential, each district covered has developed along its own lines. In Mokpo, in 1964, USCC established MAVA, the Mokpo Association of Voluntary Agencies, grouping together 18 agencies and civic groups such as the YMCA, YWCA, Rotary Club, Women's Club etc. USC helped action projects and advised them on good program techniques. MAVA later initiated the Prevention of Child Abandonment Centre, and is now largely concerned with the problems of working youth. The Association holds a monthly meeting, to discuss plans for the betterment of the community welfare. In 1968 it stressed the improvement of the Guidance Centre at the Mokpo Railway Station and in October sent a Secretary to the Centre to meet all requests for counselling. In 1967 USC helped to develop the Inchon Council of Social Welfare, which has held seminars on problems and solutions in Youth Welfare, and has organized a volunteer bureau to utilize potential resources and find and train civic-minded volunteers. In 1968 some work projects were carried out in close cooperation with the City Health Bureau, the Dong-ku office and the Nam-ku office. These included drainage projects and the widening of a 300 m. road through the poor village of Song Hyun Dong, so that fire-fighting equipment could use it. USC's part in such work is more fully explained below, under Relief: In Mapo, using the information gained by its detailed survey work, the Centre has been working towards the formation of a Council. The first step was the sending by the City of a Child Counselling worker and a representative of the police to work at the Centre with the two case-workers assigned there. In October 1968 the General Affairs Section of the Ku Bureau distributed the questionnaire for the 4th Survey to all Dong and Ban chiefs, and collected the answers. With the view that enlightenment campaigns and pilot projects were needed to develop civic sense and cooperation in all classes of the community, the Social Welfare Committee of Mapo was established, after preliminary meetings, for the purpose of business cooperation and exchange of information. As a second step, a Scholarship Committee for the education of the poorer element, was formed, with representatives of business circles and government offices interested in youth problems. It is hoped that this will develop into all-round scholarship funds for all in Mapo. Thirdly a workshop was sponsored to evaluate the results of the three-months' survey and work out plans for establishing the needed programs and activities of Mapo S.S.C. Representatives of government, educational, business and Social Welfare circles agreed that both individual services and community organization were needed. It was also recognized that if organization was to meet the needs and desires of the community, three basic pre-conditions were the classification of all works of public and private organizations by function, as a basis for future

cooperation; the improvement of professional knowledge and techniques of social welfare programs by actively sharing in community development projects; and the development of a middle class by giving technical guidance and support to existing organs in Mapo. In November 1968 after holding the first workshop and a Preparatory Meeting of the Youth Scholarship Committee, USC consulted private and public organizations in Mapo about the establishment of a Social Welfare Council. In December a preparatory meeting of the Council was attended by 15 organizations. In Echon the community is a rural one and as yet undeveloped from the welfare standpoint, but a good series of pilot projects have been organized with 'relief for work' techniques and have made clear the possibilities of cooperation. Two farm roads, one 2,000 m. long the other 200 m. have been built or rebuilt with a width of 3 to 5 metres; also a waterway improved over a length of 200 m. to a width of 1.5 m. and depth of 2 m. The bank of Sanyung Reservoir has been strengthened, 6 wells built to protect against drought in two myons; and the streets of Echon and Janghowon eups regularly cleared by scavengers. One last and most encouraging development in community organization is that undertaken by Mokpo Centre on the nearby Yuldo Island. After four years of guidance and supervision the inhabitants have built a town-hall, a mill, to which USC contributed a rice-crushing machine, have widened farm roads and established oyster farms. As a result they have become completely self supporting. Two basic types of Community organization which have been undertaken in various forms are Health Services and Youth Services. Under Health Services, besides contributing to the City program to prevent incoming islanders and vagrants from "Sleeping under the open Stars" and in winter often freezing to death, Mokpo Centre has organized mobile medical teams of volunteer doctors and nurses who during the summer go round the 300 inhabited islets in the neighbourhood, where the people have lived without any medical resources. Some relief barley and clothing are also distributed to 6,000 islanders by an accompanying Social Welfare Team. The Mokpo Coast Guard having sent a guard-ship with them the teams were able to reach Small Heuksan Island, the most distant islet to the South west, where they spent three days holding a clinic for over 1,000 patients. In 1968 several KAVA agents took part in this program. In Incheon the Centre contributes 500 lbs. of powdered milk each month to the City Health Centre for the improvement of maternal and infant health. It has also established a free Dental Clinic at which 55 volunteer dentists have treated 249 men and 423 women during 1968. In Echon medical help is mainly distribution of powdered milk at the Health Centre to mothers and infants. 32 medical cases were also treated in 1968, 10 being cured and two more cured but with subsequent relapse. The remaining

cases were still being treated at the end of the year. The fullest medical treatment is given in the six Children's Homes where Health Control is carried out in 6 fields: dentistry, Ophthalmology, dermatology, parasitology, Otorhinolaryngology and Tuberculosis control.

Youth Services. All four Centres are concerned with the problems of girls and boys who because of poverty have to drop out of school at the end of primary education and are liable from sheer necessity to become vagrants, prostitutes or juvenile delinquents. Mapo, Mokpo and Inchon have worked for the setting up of scholarship committees as an important part of their Community Organization plans. Mokpo works for youth largely through the Women's Guidance Centre and Hope Club, founded to help girls and women who have run away from home and come into the city as vagrants, easily falling into prostitution unless they are counselled and helped to return home or obtain jobs. The USCC also helps the Youth Guidance Centre opposite the Railway Station, and the 'working youth', largely rag pickers or shoeshine boys. For older youths it helps to support the Labour Dormitory, for homeless labourers. In Inchon a Night School has been founded, in which the whole Middle School Course can be covered in 319 days, working from 7 to 10 p.m. Of the first 34 students 7 were able to go on into High School. They are taught by 12 volunteer teachers and counselled by case workers. 40 working youths are also helped with counselling and barley distribution and vocational guidance has been given to 25 more who were unable to enter High School. 7 of these have entered Minhae Technical Institute. Four Youth Clubs are also being helped in the planning and carrying out of their programs. In Echon a scholarship committee is in process of formation and has already granted 8 scholarships of 5,000 won each in the two local Agricultural High Schools.

In the Mapo SSC, for ten months of the year an average of 140 families, each with an average membership of 8.4 received 10 lbs of rice per person per month. A number of persons diminishing from 178 households of with 1,223 members to 39 households with 303, received four seasonal distributions of clothing; Flour, Cornmeal, Pressed barley, barley and milk powder were distributed in March and flour in August, these being the two months when the regular barley distribution was not made. In Mokpo, which came within the Emergency Drought Relief area, special supplies were distributed between November 1968 and June 1969. A special delivery of 300,000 lbs of dried codfish, sent from Canada in November, with the exception of 30,000 lbs given to the six Children's Homes in Seoul, went to Mokpo. 75,000 lbs were sent to the KAVA Drought Relief Committee at Naju; 12 lbs each to 1,500 families--Canada also sent 300,000 lbs of barley. 100,000

lbs were transferred to the Drought Committee at Naju while the rest went as payment for public works, done by the drought sufferers. In several villages islands farm roads and wells were build and a causeway linking an islet to the mainland near continued, while in Mokpo City a hundred people were employed for forty days on the City Building Site Land Reclamation, each receiving 10 lbs a day. 60 persons were also supported at the Vocational Guidance Centre and Temporary Reception Centre for runaway women, the Vagrant Protection Centre for children, the Community Night School opened for Middle School Refugees, the Prevention of open-air sleeping and the Labourers' Dormitory. 340 boxes of used clothing were divided among 1,020 needy families and the 693,750 won sent cash was used to cover the costs of traveling and transportation and the salary of extra personnel needed for relief services.

Counselling in schools, from primary school up, is beginning to develop, as many children are maladjusted.

iv) Relief Work

In 1968 USCC received the following relief supplies, to which must be added the amounts remaining from 1967. The distribution during 1968 is also shown on the Table.

	BARLEY	MILK POWDER	CANNED MILK	DRIED CODFISH	MEDICAL SUPPLIED	USED CLOTHING
BALANCE 1967	115,900 lbs	1,000 lbs	-	-	-	17,459 lbs
RECEIVED 1968	1,119,600 lbs	106,000 lbs	42,000 lbs	300,000 lbs	155 lbs	157,457 lbs
TOTAL IN HAND	1,235,500 lbs	107,000 lbs	42,000 lbs	300,000 lbs	155 lbs	168,916 lbs
DISTRIBUTED 1968	1,116,500 lbs	92,300 lbs	23,016 lbs	300,000 lbs	155 lbs	145,080 lbs
BALANCE 1969	119,000 lbs	14,700 lbs	18,984 lbs	-	-	23,836 lbs

FINANCE

Besides relief goods USCC had in 1968, with its balance in hand, a total income of 51,763,260 won, of which 2,208,927 won remained as balance at the end of the year. The total expenditure was 49,554,333 won. 4.2% of this went to the orphanage team and 29.6% to the Four Centres and the Central Team. The highest percentage is payment to Customs, amounting to 22% followed by the Monthly Subsidy to the 6 Homes, at 21.5%. Others range from 11.5% for Mokpo TB Hospital 9.3% for a special grant, down to 0.1% for Home Placement Service for orphans waiting for adoption.

ORGANIZATION

The Staff Members are divided into the Central Group, consisting of the Director for Korea, Mr. Cho Ki Dong, with his Chief Social Worker and Chief of General Affairs Section, an accountant, a Typist and a janitor. Three Social Workers specialized in Child Welfare form the Orphanage Team and are responsible for the 6 Children's Homes. Mokpo and Inchon Social Service Centres each have a Team headed by a Community Organization Worker and made up of a Child Welfare Worker, a Family Welfare Worker and a Youth Welfare Worker. Mapo and Echon Teams consist of a Community Organization worker, a Family Welfare Worker and a clerk. Each team member follows up the work in his own field.

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA BOARD OF WORLD MISSION (U.C.C.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Mrs. Olive Bayliss 1889 May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

190-10 2ka, Choongjungro, 73-4881
Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul

United Church of Canada
85 St. Clair Ave.
E. Toronto 290, Ontario,
Canada

AIM. To do medical educational, welfare and evangelistic work in Korea.
The Agency supports various phases of the work of the Presbyterian Church of the Republic of Korea in these four areas as well as the work of several co-operative institutions and organizations.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, India, Nepal, Angola, Kenya, Zambia, Congo, Brazil, Jamaica, Taiwan, Trinidad, Malawi, Algeria, Cyprus, Lesotho, Philippines, Fiji, Morocco, Tunisia, Argentina, Costa Rica, Sarawak.

2. Korea Programs

a) Medical

i) Cash contributions for local needs, 1968-9

To Severance Hospital, Seoul ₩ 2,500,000

" Wonju Christian Hospital 2,500,000

" Iri and Kwangju Medical Services ₩ 600,000

" Chaejung Hospital, Kwangju 366,000

" Christian Hospital, Cheonju 184,000

" Taejon Medical Welfare Services 300,000

" Ku Won Son Sanatorium, Pusan 240,000

Others 100,000

Total: ₩ 6,790,000=approx. \$23,825

ii) Contributes Medical personnel, 4 to Severance, 3 to Wonju Christian Hospital and 2 to Kwangju Medical Services.

iii) Clinic for T.B. treatment in Iri.

b) Educational

i) Support given to Yonsei University, Ewha University, Hanguk Seminary and other educational institutions as follows:

Theological education ₩ 8,097,000

Two Student Centres 777,380

Student Dormitory 635,660

Scholarships 1,340,000

Other educational institutions 1,504,713

Total ₩12,354,753 = \$43,350

- ii) Personnel 1 Professor to seminary
2 personnel to Yonsei, 1 to Ewha.
- c) Welfare work
 - i) Agricultural Services and Community Development
Iri Model Farm, support of running expenses and 1 personnel
Taejon Christian Service Centre - Special expenses.
 - ii) Support of Girls' Welfare Association for rehabilitation
of prostitutes.
- d) Relief
 - i) General welfare and relief services to poor in Seoul, Wonju,
Iri, Pusan and Taejon - number of beneficiaries unknown -
\$5,040.
 - ii) Distribution of clothes and gifts through Church World
Service - value \$100,000
 - iii) Sample Drugs, through Wonju Christian Hospital and
United Christian Center, Taejon - value \$2,000
 - iv) Occasional contributions to emergency relief funds, e.g.
\$20,000 to KAVA Drought Relief Fund in 1968-9

AMOUNT OF AID GIVEN 1968 \$193,537 exclusive of administrative
expenses and salaries.

UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF KOREA (U.P.C.K.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
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Rev. Elton D. Bernard	1965	Jan. 1966
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KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
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175-3, Hongjae-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul	33-0264	3645 South Grand Blvd. St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.
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AIM. To evangelize, provide relief goods, promote education and furnish technical assistance. This program will be implemented through cash grants, relief goods and service of foreign advisers.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The Agency work in Korea only.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) The work is mainly evangelical.
 - b) No cash is given, nor are any institutions subsidized. Relief clothing, valued at approximately \$6,000 yearly, is distributed, helping about 2,000 families.
 - c) Study, courses are offered in Korean grammar and speech, English, Music and Korean Culture. In its first 6 months of operation, 18 people from rural areas have benefited from this program.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, U.S.A. (U.P.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Mrs. Peter van Lierop 1949 May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

United Presbyterian Mission	74-0364	Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations United Presbyterian Church in USA 475 Riverside Drive New York, N.Y. 10027
136 Yunchi-dong, Chongro-ku,	74-0757	
Seoul		
IPO Box 1125, Seoul		

AIM. Evangelistic, educational, medical and social welfare work in connection with the Korean Presbyterian Church and its programs.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Argentina, Brazil, Cameroun, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Korea, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Lebanon, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Rio Muni, Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Venezuela, 2,248 churches, 2,314 pastors, 536,805 members.

2. Korea Programs

a) Evangelistic.	26	Missionaries	and	8	Affiliated	in	Seoul
Educational	8	"	"	6	"	in	Taegu
and	3	"				in	Taejon
Social Workers	3	"				in	Chungju
	2	"				in	Kwangju
	2	"				on	Koje Island

b) Education

i) High Schools, and enrollment.

In Andong, Kyungan Boy's, 2,100 girls', 1,400. Yung Kwang 1,627
In Chungju Il Sin High School 240
In Seoul Chungsin Girls' 2,589 Kyungsin Boys' 3,002
Posung Girls' 3,053 Soongeu Girls' 5,093
Soongsil Boys' 2,980 Taekwang Boys' 2,740
In Taegu Keisung Boys' 3,355 Sin Myung Girls' 2,871
In Kyungju Moonwha High School 1,291

ii) Colleges

Seoul Womans College, 640 Soongsil College 604
Yonsei University 5,108 Keimyung Christian College, Taegu 913

iii) Seminary

Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Seoul 240

c) Medical

- i) Severance Medical Centre, Medical College, Nurses' Training School, Amputee Rehabilitation Centre, Crippled Children's Centre, General Hospital and Eighth Memorial Chest Surgical Clinic.
- ii) Taegu Presbyterian Hospital, School of Nursing and Leprosarium.
- iii) Pohang Presbyterian Hospital
- iv) Andong Christian Hospital
- v) Kyungju Cumberland Presbyterian Hospital

d) Social Services

- i) Help for Bethesda Home for 35 Deaf Children at Kim Hae, Kyung-sang Nam-do. Last year land and hearing aids were given. With more land to grow food, it is hoped that the home will become self-supporting.
- ii) Travellers' Aid, helps about 1,800 people a year.
- iii) Christian Counseling Service, at Old Severance, Seoul. Last year about ₩40,000 to 50,000 a month for workers' salaries. Support from Koreans is growing and now covers one third to one half of the expenses.

e) Girls' Welfare Association, Seoul. About \$1,000 to \$2,000 comes from UPM sources, both in Korea and abroad.

- i) Cottage Program. The House of Grace and House of Faith for rehabilitation of prostitutes. 15 girls stay in each house for one year, receiving systematic counseling, training in relationships through group work, and vocational training in the skill of each one's choice. The third house, House of Hope is a preventive care program, helping country girls who come to Seoul for work. 15 girls at a time stay for a month to six weeks, receiving counseling, group activities and training in cottage industries. The house serves about 200 girls each year.
- ii) Casework Sponsorship Program. At the request of MHSA one case worker follows the same program at the Kyunggi Province Training School in Mangoori, serving about 80 girls a year; and two case-workers counsel about 800 girls a year at the Municipal Girls' Guidance Centre at Yungdungpo.
- ii-a) Another more recent request has come from the Women's Bureau of the Municipal Health and Welfare Dept., for five case-workers to counsel 700-1,000 girls at the new Women's Retreat Center at Sosadong called "Happiness Garden". The Agency expects to comply, at a cost of 1,000,000 won, in addition to the 1970 budget of ₩4,500,000.
- iii) A workshop Seminar meets quarterly. All agencies dealing with prostitutes meet to discuss problems frankly with MHSA. A second purpose is to acquaint various groups of the community with the special needs and problems of these girls and to

enlist their help.

- iv) The annual budget is 3,500,000 won, half of which comes from Korean Churches and the Gift Shop at Severance; and half from other Voluntary Agencies in Korea and from the USA. KCWS helps with clothing as available; Severance Hospital with free medicine. Local churches supply food items and side dishes to the value of about \$1,000.
- v) The staff consists of 7 professional Social Workers, and 3 house mothers, 5 more professional social workers to be added during the year.

UNITED WORLD MISSION (U.W.M.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Mrs. Inez Correll		Jan. 1967
Miss Janet Claycomb		

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
456, Sangdo-dong, Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul Yungdungpo P.O. Box 14, Seoul	69-4407	Box 8000 St. Petersburg, Fla. 33738 U.S.A.

AIM. To provide for the children in 3 orphanages, giving them a chance to be educated and become good citizens. To educate older children of mixed racial origin and enable them to become self-supporting.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Operates in 22 fields: Latin America - Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela. Europe and Africa - Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Congo (Brazzaville) Mali, Senegal. Asia - Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Support of 3 orphanages; Zion Gardens - Seoul City
(58 children)
Chung Ju Orphanage in Chung Ju
(54 children) Choong Puk-do
Cho-Do Orphanage - Inchon, Korea
(83 children)
 - b) Provision of educational expenses for mixed racial children.
Pusan - 37 children, primarily of middle school and High School ages. However there are some in vocational training as well.
Seoul - The number varies from 75 to 106. 30 more will soon be added.

Up to the end of August 1969, the UPM supported Sung Kwang Orphanage in Seoul. It was then consolidated with another orphanage in Taejon under a new program of self support. The children were moved there.

The Mission is inter-denominational and all support is provided by voluntary means from churches and interested parties in the U.S.

Special funds are sent from time to time for rice fund, blankets, clothing, school entrance fees, uniforms etc. Birthday and Christmas gifts are provided by individual sponsors. The home aspect and the needs of the mothers of the mixed blood children are provided for by Church World Service.

This year we have one R.N. graduating, one University student graduating, and two in their second year of College.

It is our aim to help as many mixed racial children as possible to receive sufficient education to enable them to be self supporting and find a place in Korean life.

Annual Budget for 1969. approximately \$50,000

VOICE OF CHINA AND ASIA (V.C.A.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. Dr. Sam Park		Feb. 1962
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
766 Yunsan-dong, Dongnae-ku, Pusan	Pusan 3-2368	PO Box 15 M. 217, South Fair Oaks Ave. Pasadena, Cal. 91102 U.S.A.

AIM. Evangelism, Education, Relief.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Operates in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea and Malaysia, with an associate mission in Japan.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) In Pusan a Junior and Senior High School with 3,000 students and a Kindergarten for 40 children.
 - b) An Old People's Home, 35 years old, for 130 old people. This has now been turned over to the Mission but still receives a subsidy of \$150 a month.
 - c) \$100 a month subsidy to Bethel Home for Happy Children, an orphanage with 50 orphans.
 - d) Former distribution of relief food has been phased out, though some vitamins are still distributed; but each year four large shiploads of relief clothing (transportation costs \$1,000 each time) are distributed.
 - e) Dr. Hammond, the International President of V.C.A. visits Korea four times a year, the accountant and business manager twice. Annual expenditure is approximately \$200,000; of this about half is from voluntary contributions, the rest from school fees. The voluntary contributions from Korean Christians are increasing and it is hoped to make it self supporting.

WORLD RELIEF COMMISSION ON N.A.E. (W.R.C.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Rev. J. Elmer Kilbourne	1954	Oct. 1954
Mr. Jerry Sandoz		

KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
35 3ka, Choongjungro, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul	75-3953 73-3474	33-10, 36th Avenue Long Island City New York 11106 U.S.A.

AIM: The W.R.C. overseas relief arm of the National Association of Evangelicals, has as its aim relief and rehabilitation work, with the slogan "Food for the body and food for the soul", giving Christian help and hope to the victims of war, disease, poverty and illiteracy.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Korea, Vietnam, Nigeria/Biafra, Chile, Hong Kong and West Pakistan.
2. Korea Programs

The NAE World Relief Commission does not give cash help but distributes P.L. 480 foods, i.e. cornmeal, CSM, Milk powder, and butter oil. The commodities, given by the American Government are now being reduced at the rate of 15% per year. The Commission works closely with the Mission arm of the Evangelical Churches of U.S.A. the Oriental Missionary Society and most of the Institutions to which it distributes food are staffed by members of the Holiness Churches of Korea, set up by the Oriental Missionary Society as National Christian Churches.

The main Korean Projects are:

- a) Assistance to Institutions including i) 84 orphanages, 120 Day Nurseries(lunch for children), 20 school lunch programs, 6 widows' homes, 3 leper colonies and one T.B. Home. In 1968 22 million meals were distributed to children in institutions.
 - ii) Hospital food service for needy patients.
 - iii) Distribution to 20,000 people on off-shore islands by means of a mission boat, christened "Good News".
- b) Food for work Community Development Projects. About 15,000 people, without money or jobs, are employed to build roads, dig wells, repair bridges and do other constructive works, in return for P.L. 480 foods.
- c) The Honam Land Reclamation Project, done in collaboration with

the Government, by which 40,000 acres of useless upland will by 1971 be reclaimed and divided into small farms. Water has been brought from the Somjin river, about 23 km away, and a 250 acre reservoir is being built to store water for irrigation. The ROK Government pays for materials and WRC pays for the work, which is all hand-labour, with foods. 16,000 people are already in residence on the reclaimed lands, which should support more than 80,000 when the project is completed. Rice can be grown in some parts, and vegetables, but the two main developments will be silkworm breeding, for which twenty two and a half million mulberry trees have already been planted; and the breeding of both beef and dairy cattle, for which large breeding barns have been built. Experiments have already been made in crossing Korean beef cows with an imported Angus bull, and the resulting calves show improvement while keeping the immunity to local diseases. The farms are small but should assure to these families a fairly comfortable livelihood and a certain security hard to find in Korea.

- d) Clothing and medicines, sent from the USA as gifts are distributed and W.R.C. has a project to collect medical supplies for doctors looking after handicapped children.

At present the W.R.C. is helping to feed over 49,000 people with U.S. Government surplus foods.

WORLD VISION, INC. (W.V.)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
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Rev. Marlin Nelson	1956	1962
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KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
187 3ka, Choongjungro, 74-4081 Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul West Gate PO Box 44, Seoul	73-4573	919 W. Huntington Drive Monrovia, Cal. 91016 U.S.A.

AIM. Evangelistic out-reach-to reach the lost for Christ.
Christian Leadership Development to help the servants of Christ.
Christian Social Welfare Services to help the sick and suffering in the name of Christ. Emergency Aid for the Church of Christ through Missionaries and Christian Nationals. Missionary Challenge to alert people throughout the world to Christ and the opportunities for Christian service and witness. Support and Christian training for needy children everywhere.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. Agency operates in Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Laos, Macao, Mexico, Philippines, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Taiwan and Vietnam.
2. Korea Programs
 - a) Social Work. World Vision helps 175 Child-Care Institutions, through sponsorships donated by Evangelical Churches and individuals in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Besides many orphanages, these Institutions include 23 Babies Homes, 14 Widows' Homes, 13 Day Care Centers, 5 Schools for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, 3 Homes for crippled children, 3 Vocational Schools, 2 Homes for Children of Lepers and one for T.B. Sanatorium. Sponsors contribute \$10.00 or \$12.00 a month to support the child. Letters are exchanged, and translated at the central office at the rate of about 30 to 35 a day. The children are usually sent by the local government, and receive a good Christian education and some vocational training to make them self-supporting. Most leave at 15 to 19, but 82 are being financed by their sponsors through higher education. The shift of emphasis is apparent here as in most welfare agencies, from multiplied orphanages to school fee aid, closing down some of the least well equipped

and financed institutions and changing others into widows' homes or into special homes for physically and mentally handicapped children who need rehabilitation or permanent care. World Vision also helps Institution Superintendents to improve their training, holding monthly discussion meetings and an annual Summer Conference for them.

b) Medical Work

- i) Medical care is given to needy children in three World Vision institutions; World Vision Children's Hospital at Kimpo; The World Vision supported Children's Wing of the Presbyterian Hospital in Taegu; and World Vision Children's Clinic in Taejon.
- ii) The World Vision Special Skin Clinic in Seoul, connected with Yonsei University's Medical work, is a leprosy control and research centre, whose work has already produced good results in research and trains both medical and paramedical personnel, especially in the early discovery and treatment of the disease. It also seeks to rehabilitate ex-lepers and to remove the ignorance and exaggeration so often attached to this illness in the public mind.

c) Evangelistic work. This takes the form of training for Christian life in all its branches, mainly through education.

- i) The Bible Investigation Correspondence School sends regular teaching out to many thousands, especially among prisoners and those in the armed services.
- ii) Over 2,300 children in the orphanages are enrolled in the Little Shepherd Movement which gives them well planned Bible Study Courses adapted to their age.
- iii) The Movement is made more interesting by annual Scripture Memory Tests in which members throughout the country compete.
- iv) Summer Bible Conferences are held for Students, Leaders, Staff and Superintendents.
- v) Children are welcomed to Evangelistic Meetings.
- vi) Conferences are held for Pastors.

Non-Koreans 2 administrative staff and 6 nurses, 1 doctor,
Korean Staff 47

YMCA INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

NAME OF DELEGATE DATE OF COMING TO KOREA DATE OF JOINING KAVA

Mr. Boris M. Kazimiroff

May 1954

KOREA ADDRESS TELEPHONE HOME OFFICE ADDRESS

112-34, Sokong-dong,
Choong-ku, Seoul
Seoul IPO Box 1056

22-1953/4

International Committee
National Council of
YMCA's
291 Broadway New York,
N.Y. 10007 U.S.A.

AIM. The Young Men's Christian Association we regard as being, in its essential genius, a world-wide fellowship united by a common loyalty to Jesus Christ for the purpose of developing Christian personality and building a Christian society.

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The YMCA as a worldwide movement operates in 72 countries around the world, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

2. Korea Programs

The Korea National Council of YMCA's is a member of the World Alliance of YMCA's, with headquarters in Seoul. There are 15 chartered city YMCA's, which have already met all requirements; and 16 not yet chartered but allowed to use the name. Under those YMCA's 297 clubs are organized, with 20,000 members. The clubs include Hi-Y clubs for High School and Middle School boys, Tri-Y clubs for High School girls. Gray-Y clubs for grade school boys and girls. Interest groups, Young Adult and Adult Groups and Internationally chartered Men's clubs. Over a period of 10 years the International Committee of YMCA's of USA and Canada has donated to the Korean YMCA's a total of about \$500,000, including \$235,000 in 1963 for the building materials and furnishings of the new YMCA building in Seoul.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF KOREA (YWCA)

NAME OF DELEGATE	DATE OF COMING TO KOREA	DATE OF JOINING KAVA
Miss Soon Yang Park		May 1954
KOREA ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	HOME OFFICE ADDRESS
1-3 lka, Myung-dong, Choong-ku, Seoul	24-3506/7	World YWCA 37 Quai Wilson 1201 Geneva, Switzerland

AIM. The YWCA aims to help women and girls grow as individuals and as members of society through participation in well organized groups and classes - both formal and informal. The purpose of the Association is: "To help women and girls believe in God as their Creator, come to realize that in Him all men are brothers, and to put into practice the teaching of Jesus, the Saviour."

SCOPE OF PROGRAM

1. The country where the agency operates: The YWCA works in 76 countries and territories around the world.

2. Korea Program

The YWCA of Korea works in 20 major cities and towns, in middle and senior high schools and colleges throughout the country. Through clubs and classes, interest groups, lectures, forums and membership events, the YWCA touches the lives of more than 60,000 individuals annually. In addition to this regular program of activities, the YWCA sponsors several welfare projects such as - the widows' workshop, orphanages, free night schools for under-privileged children, vocational training for older orphans and prevention as well as rehabilitation of prostitutes. During the calendar year of 1969, the YWCA of Korea received the following aid through the Mutual Service program of the World YWCA:

- One International Volunteer - Transportation cost - paid by the YWCA of the U.S.
- Training of Korean staff - One staff member for a period of 9 months paid by the YWCA of U.S.
 - 1 staff for a period of 2 years at East-West Center - Honolulu Hawaii
 - 1 staff member for a period of 2 months paid by the World YWCA and UNESCO
- Cash program grant of \$4,500 by the YWCA of U.S.A.
 - in September, 1968, the new YWCA headquarters building with five stories was opened. This was possible because of the

financial support of the YWCA of U.S. and the World YWCA.

A YWCA camp project was started in the same year in Sosa, Kyunggi Province. The main building of the camp was finished and the living units are expected to be built in 1970 with help from the German Government.

STAFF:	Non-Korean	1	Korean professional	11
			clerical & maintenance	24

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study.

ANALYTICAL INDEX OF KAVA AGENCIES BY SERVICES

The Agency References are given under twenty three main Headings. These are separated by lines from the other, cross reference, headings, and are numbered in Roman numerals and printed in capitals. Cross references are given to these main Headings and their principal sub headings, which are underlined.

Abandoned Children
Academy House

See CHILD WELFARE
See EDUCATION. Conference facilities

Adoption
Advice

See CHILD WELFARE.
See CONSULTANT SERVICES.

Affiliation of Agencies
with Korean Churches

See EVANGELISATION.

Aging, Services for.

See INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

Agriculture

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Amputee Rehabilitation

See MEDICAL SERVICES

I. ASSISTANCE

1. To Agencies:

CRS. pp. 22-25, KR. p.68, RLDS. p.87, UCC. p.130, YMCA. p.141.

2. To Churches: CNM. p.33, Comp. p.39, AGM. p.7, KR. p.68.Note, LDS. pp.31-32.

3. To Community Development: AKF. p.1-2, CARE. p.14-17, USCC. p.125,

4. To Families: BS. p.12, FPP. p.42, FMM. p.45, KCWS. p.60, MCC. p.76, USCC. p.120. See also FAMILY WELFARE.

5. To Institutions: AKF. p.1, AC. p.5, CRS. p.24, CCM. p.30, CNM.p.33,

KCWS. p.60, KUMCOR. p.65, KCM. p.66, MCC. p.78, MWM. p.80, OMS. p.84, SDA. p.103, UPM. p.133, UWM. p.134, VCA. p.136.
See also under SPONSORSHIP.

6. To Medical Services: AKF. p.1, CRS. p.24, COMF. p.38, DF. p.40, GLRA. p.47, KCWS. p.59, KR. p.68, LM. p.69, MM. p.72, NKA. p.83, VCC. p.128.

7. To Universities and Schools: AF. p.6, MCC. p.78, MWM. p.79, SPM. p.114, UCC. p.128.

Baby Homes or Baby Fold	See CHILD WELFARE. <u>Institutional</u>
Banks, for Livestock & Rice	See COMMUNITY DEV. <u>Agriculture</u>
B.C.G.	See MEDICAL WORK. <u>Immunisation</u>
Beef Cattle	See COMMUNITY DEV. <u>Agriculture</u>
Bench Terracing	See COMMUNITY DEV. <u>Agriculture</u>
Bible Schools	See EDUCATION - <u>Schools</u>
	EVANGELISATION
Blind	See CHILD WELFARE. <u>Institutional</u> <u>Care Handicapped</u>
Books for Schools	See EDUCATION. <u>Books</u> . MASS MEDIA
Boys' Town	See REHABILITATION. <u>Juvenile</u> <u>Delinquents, Lepers, Children of</u>
Braille printing for the Blind	See MASS MEDIA. <u>Printing</u>
Building	See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
<u>Camps</u>	See YOUTH SERVICES.

II. CASE WORK SERVICES

AKF. p.1-3, AC. p.4.5, AGM. p.7.8, BS. p.12, CLS. p.20, CRS. p.22-25, CCF. p.25, CRKM. p.28-29, CCM. p.30, Comp. p.38-39, FPP. p.41-42, GS. p.48, HAP. p.49-50, KCWS. p.59-62, KUMCOR. p.65, KCM. p.66, MS. p.74-75, MCC. p.76-78, MWM. p.79, MBS. p.81-82, NKA. p.83, OMS. p.84, SA. p.93, SCFed. p.96-98, SCF. p.99-101, SSCF. p.116-17, USCC. p.119-27, UPM. p.131-2.

Catechetical Institute	See RESEARCH. <u>Religious</u>
Centres Medical	See EDUCATION. <u>Training of</u> <u>Personnel</u>

Centres Social & Social Service

Centres Youth

Centres Community

Child Care, Training for

See SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

See YOUTH SERVICES

See SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

See EDUCATION. Training of
Personnel

II. CHILD WELFARE

1. Abandoned Children

See Institutional Care

2. Adoption a) Incountry. b) Overseas c) Mixed-Race Children

Agency References: CRS. p.25, CRKM. p.29, HAP. p.49, USCC. p.119.

3. Baby or Infant Homes, or

See Institutional Care

Baby Folds

4. Blind Children

See Institutional Care. Handi-
capped Children

5. Civic Schools for Poor Children See EDUCATION. Schools

6. Clinics for Children

See MEDICAL SERVICES. Clinics

7. Convalescent Home for TB.

See MEDICAL SERVICES. T.B.

Children

Treatment

8. Cottage Homes for orphans

See Institutional Care

9. Counseling Services

See CONSULTANT SERVICES.

Counseling

10. Crippled Children, Services
for

See MEDICAL SERVICES. &
Institutional Care

11. Day Care Centres and Nurseries

See Institutional Care

12. Deaf-Mute Children

See Institutional Care

13. Deformed Babies, Home for

See Institutional Care

14. Foster Care

CRKM. p.29

15. Handicapped Children

See Institutional Care &
MEDICAL SERVICES

16. Homes for Babies, Children,

See Institutional Care

Handicapped Children,

Mixed-Race Children

17. Homes for Widows with Families

See Institutional Care

18. Homework Facilities for

See EDUCATION

Children

19. Immunisation Services for

See MEDICAL SERVICES

Children

20. Infants' and Children's

See MEDICAL SERVICES Hospitals

Hospitals

21. Institutional Care of

Children

a. Day Care Centres and Day Nurseries.

b. Homes for:

- i. Babies, abandoned, lost or orphans, 0 - 6 years old
- ii. Children, lost, orphans or vagrants, 6 - 18 years.
- iii. Children of mixed race.
- iv. Handicapped Children: Blind, Crippled, Deaf-mute, Deformed Babies, Mentally Retarded, Mentally Deficient, Polio and Spastic Cases, Weak in Health or undernourished.

Agency References:

AC. p.4, AGM. p.7, CARE. p.16, CRS. p.25, CCF. p.26,
HAP. p.50, KCM. p.66, KR. p.68, MM. p.72, SA. p.93,
SCF. p.100-101, SFM. p.102, SPD. p.108, SAM. p.109, SSCF.
p.117, TEAM. p. 118, USCC. p.119.

For Handicapped Children AGM. p.27, GCF. p.26, Comp. p.38,
HAP. p.50, OMS. p.84, USCC. p.119. See also under SPONSORSHIP.

22. Institutional Work, Training for See EDUCATION. Training
23. Institutions, Clothing and Food for See RELIEF. Clothes. Food
24. Institutions, Medical Services for See MEDICAL SERVICES
25. Institutions, Sponsorships in See SPONSORSHIPS
26. Kindergartens See EDUCATION Schools
27. Leprosy Patients, children of See REHABILITATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
28. Lunches for School children See RELIEF Food Services
29. Maternal-Child Feeding See RELIEF Food Services
30. Maternity Work See MEDICAL SERVICES
31. Meals for poor school children See RELIEF. Food Services
32. Mental Retardation See Institutional Care
33. Milk Distribution See RELIEF. Food
34. Mixed Race Children See Adoption, Institutional Care, SPONSORSHIP, EDUCATION
35. Mother and Child Protection See FAMILY WELFARE
36. Nurseries, Day See Institutional Care. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
37. Nursery Workers, Training of See EDUCATION Training
38. Obstetrics and Gynecology See MEDICAL SERVICES. Maternity & Hospitals
39. Polio Children See MEDICAL SERVICES, Hospitals
40. Pre-and post-natal Care See MEDICAL SERVICES, Maternity
41. Spastic Children See MEDICAL CARE. Hospitals
42. Spinal T.B. in Children See RESEARCH Medical
43. Sponsorships in Primary and Middle School See SPONSORSHIPS Educational

44. T.B. Immunisation See MEDICAL SERVICES Immunisation
45. T.B. Children, Convalescent Homes See MEDICAL SERVICES T.B. Treatment
46. Tuberculin Test for Children See MEDICAL SERVICES T.B. Treatment
47. Weak and malnourished Children, Homes for See Institutional Care
48. Vagrant Children See Institutional Care
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- Children, Handicapped See Institutional Care under CHILD WELFARE
- Sponsorship of See SPONSORSHIPS
- T.B. Care of See MEDICAL SERVICES. T.B. Treatment
- Children's Home See CHILD WELFARE Institutional Care
- Hospitals See MEDICAL CARE. Hospitals
- Institutions See CHILD WELFARE, Institutional Care
- Church Schools See EDUCATION Schools & EVANGELISATION
- Civic Schools See EDUCATION Schools
- Classrooms, Use of for Homework See EDUCATION Homework Facilities
- Clinics See MEDICAL SERVICES Clinics
- Clothing, Distribution of See RELIEF Clothing
- Clubs See YOUTH WORK
- Colleges See EDUCATION Schools
- Community Centres See COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

IV. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- A. Agriculture
1. Advice, technical for farmers See CONSULTANT SERVICES
 2. Banks, livestock See LOANS
 3. Banks, Rice See LOANS
 4. Barns and Silos See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Building
 5. Bee keeping See Livestock
 6. Bench terracing See Self-help Projects
 7. Breeding See Livestock
 8. Bridge-making See Food-for Work Self help Projects
 9. Cash grants See LOANS. RELIEF

10. Cattle, Beef & Dairy See Livestock, Dairy Farming
11. Clinics, Mobile, for rural areas See MEDICAL SERVICES
12. Clothing, Distribution See RELIEF Clothing
13. Cooperatives See COOPERATIVES
14. Credit Unions See CREDIT UNIONS
15. Dairy Farming See Livestock
16. Day Care Centres, Seasonal See CHILD WELFARE Institutional Care
17. Drainage of land See Land Reclamation Food for Work
18. Earth-block Construction See Building
19. Earth-block Construction Machines See LOANS
20. Farm Industries
 - a) Concrete block making
 - b) Earth block making
 - c) Food Processing
 - d) Grass Mats and tatami
 - e) Straw bags and Sacks
 - f) Straw Rope
 - g) Silk reeling and spinning
21. Farm industries, Machines for See LOANS
22. Farms, Model
23. Fertiliser & Soil Improvement
24. Food, Distribution of See RELIEF Food
25. Food-for Work Projects See Food-for Work
26. Forage crops
27. Four-H. Projects See YOUTH WORK Clubs
28. Irrigation See Food-for-Work. Self-Help Projects
29. Land Reclamation See Food-for-Work. Self-Help Projects
30. Leadership Training See EDUCATION Training
31. Livestock
 - a) Angora rabbits.
 - b) Bees
 - c) Cattle, beef
 - d) Cattle, dairy
 - e) Goats
 - f) Heifer Project
 - g) Oxen
 - h) Pigs
 - i) Poultry
 - j) Rabbits
 - k) Sheep
 - l) Silk worms
32. Loans, agricultural See LOANS
 - a) Cash
 - b) Draft oxen
 - c) Livestock banks
 - d) Farm Machines. Threshers, Tractors etc.

- e) Machines for Farm Industries
 - f) Revolving funds
 - g) Rice banks
 - 33. Marketing See COOPERATIVES
 - 34. Medicines, Supply See RELIEF Medicines
 - 35. Mulberry Cultivation See Livestock, Silk worms
 - 36. Para medical Services: Training See MEDICAL SERVICES. EDUCATION
 - 37. Relief, emergency See RELIEF
 - 38. Resettlement
 - a) Disaster Victims
 - b) Fire Farmers
 - c) Leprosy Patients and Their families
 - 39. Rice Banks See LOANS
 - 40. Rice Straw See Farm Industries
 - 41. Vocational Training See EDUCATION
 - 42. Youth Work, rural See YOUTH WORK
- Agency References:
- AKF. p.2-3, AC. p.4, APM. p.9, OSB. p.11, BS. p.13, CARE. p.16, CRS. p.24, CRSM. p.29, CCM. p.30, LDS. p.32, SSC. p.34, OH. p.51, KCWS. p.60, KUMCOR. p.65, MM. p.73, MCC. p.77, MBS. p.82, SA. p.92, p.95, SCFed. p.96, (CDF), SAM. p.109, SPM. p.114, USCC. p.124, UCC. p.130, WRC. p.138.

B. Building

- 1. Churches See also EVANGELIZATION
- 2. Classrooms See ASSISTANCE Schools
- 3. Farm buildings See Self help Projects (Food-for-Work)
- 4. Housing
 - a) for disaster victims
 - b) for poor families
 - c) for resettlement
- 5. Schools See ASSISTANCE. Schools
Self help Projects

Agency References:

AKF. p.2, BS. p.12, p.13, CARE. p.15, CRS. p.24, LDS. p. 31, Comp. p.39, FMM. p.46, MM. p.73, MBS. p.82, SCFed. p.97.

- Community Planning See SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
- Cooperatives See COOPERATIVES
- Credit Unions See CREDIT UNIONS
- Day Care
 - a) Day Care Centres & Nurseries See CHILD WELFARE
Institutional Care
 - b) Seasonal day care in planting & harvest See CHILD WELFARE
Institutional Care

c) Training for Personnel

See EDUCATIONS Training

Agency Reference:

SA. p. 95.

C. Food-for-Work Projects

See RELIEF Food Distribution
P.L. 480 grains etc.

1. Bench Terracing
2. Bridge-making
3. Draining land
4. Irrigation
5. Land Reclamation
6. River Control
7. Road Making
8. Wall building
9. Well digging

Agency References:

CRS. p.24, NCWS. p.60, MCC. p.77, SDA. p.103, USCC. p.127,
WRC. p.138, KCWS. p.60.

D. Self-help Projects

1. Angora rabbit raising
2. Barn & Silo building. Bridge-making
3. Earth block & Tile-roof housing
4. Livestock improvement
5. Rice mills
6. Sanitation
7. Seed improvement
8. Soil & Fertiliser improvement
9. Vinyl greenhouses

Agency References:

AKF. p.1-2, CARE. p.15, CRS. p.24, CRKM. p.29, KCWS. p.60,
KR. p.68, SA. p.94, SCFed. p.97, USCC. p.124.

Community Planning
Conference Facilities

See SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
See EDUCATION

V. CONSULTANT SERVICES

1. Advice for Farmers

Agency References: KCWS. p.60, KUMCOR. p.63, MCC. p.77, CRKM. p.29.

2. Counselling for:

- a) Adoption
- b) Family Welfare
- c) General
- d) Rehabilitation Cases.
 - i) Delinquent & Reformatory Youth
 - ii) Disaster Victims
 - iii) Leprosy Patients
 - iv) Prisoners
 - v) Prostitutes
 - vi) Relinquishment
- e) Sponsored Children and Families
- f) Students
- g) Unmarried Mothers

Agency References:

AKF. p.2, AGM. p.7, CRKM. p.29, AFI. p.53, KCWS. p.61, MS. p.75, MMC. p.76, SA. p.95, USCC. p.119, p.120, p.123, p.125, UPM. p.132.

3. Family Planning Counseling

KCWS. p.61, SCF. p.100, SSCF. p.116

VI. COOPERATIVES

1. Information of Cooperatives

Agency References:

OSB. p.11, CRS. p.24, CRKM. p.29, SSC. p.34, CS. p.37, OFM. p.44, MM. p.73, SAM. p.109

2. Training of Personnel

MS. p.74

Correspondence Courses

See EVANGELISATION

Cottage Homes for Orphans

See CHILD WELFARE Institutional Care

Councils of Social Work, Local

See SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Counseling Services

See CONSULTANT SERVICES

VII. CREDIT UNIONS

1. Formation of Unions

Agency References:

OSB. p.11, OFM. p.44, FPP. p.42, MM. p.73, MS. p.74, SAM. p.107

2. Training of Personnel
MS. p.74

Crippled Children, Services for	See MEDICAL SERVICES CHILD WELFARE <u>Institutional</u> <u>Care</u>
Dairy Cattle	See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT <u>Agriculture</u>
Day Care Centres and Day Nurseries	See CHILD WELFARE. <u>Institutional</u> <u>Care</u>
Deaf-mute Children	See CHILD WELFARE. <u>Institutional</u> <u>Care</u>
Deformed Babies Home for	See CHILD WELFARE. <u>Institutional</u> <u>Care</u>
Delinquents, Juvenile	See YOUTH SERVICES
Dental Care	See MEDICAL SERVICES. <u>Hospitals</u>
Disaster Relief	See RELIEF
Dispensaries	See MEDICAL SERVICES. <u>Clinics</u>
Distribution of Relief goods	See RELIEF
Drugs, supplied	See RELIEF: <u>Medicines</u>
Earth-block construction	See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT <u>Building</u>

VIII. EDUCATION

1. Bible Schools
2. Books for Schools, Colleges & Universities
See also EVANGELISATION. MASS MEDIA

Agency References:

AF. p.6, CARE. p.15.

3. Child Care, Training of Personnel for
See Training
4. Church Schools
See Schools
5. Civic Schools
See Schools
6. Classroom, Building of
See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Building
7. Classrooms, use of for Homework
See Homework Facilities
8. Colleges
See Schools
9. Conference Facilities & Conferences

Agency References:

OFM. p.43, KCA. p.56, TEAM. p.118, WV. p.140, YMCA. p.146, YWCA. p.142. KAVA.

- 10. Correspondence Courses See EVANGELISATION Correspondence Course
- 11. Counseling for Students See CONSULTANT SERVICES
- 12. High Schools See Schools
- 13. Homework Facilities & Libraries

Agency References:

SDB. p.90, SS. p.91, SA. p.95, SCF. p.101, SSCF. p.117

- 14. Institute for Study and Research See RESEARCH
- 15. Institutional Personnel, Training of See Training
- 16. Kindergartens See Schools
- 17. Korean Language and Culture

Agency References:

OFM. p.43, UPM. p.132, MWM.p. 79.

- 18. Korean Language Schools See Korean Language and Culture
- 19. Leadership Training See Training
- 20. Lunches for Schools See RELIEF. Food Services
- 21. Middle Schools See Schools
- 22. Mixed Race Children, Education of

Agency References: UWM. p.134

- 23. Nursery Workers, Training of See Training
- 24. Recreation, Facilities for

Agency References: SDB. p.90, YMCA. p.141, YWCA p.142.

- 25. Scholarships
 - a) In Korea
 - b) Abroad

Agency References:

- AKF. p.2, BS. p.13, CNM. p.33, KCWS. p.61, MWM. p.80, PLDS. p.87, SA. p.95, SCSH. p.104, SBM. p.115, USCC. p.123, p.125, UCC. p.129.
- 26. Schools and Classrooms, Building of See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Building
- 27. School Meals for Poor Children See RELIEF Food Services
- 28. Schools, owned and/or operated
 - a) Kindergartens and Nursery Schools

- b) Primary Schools
- c) Middle Schools
- d) High Schools
- e) Colleges and Universities
- f) Theological Seminaries and Bible Schools
- g) Civic Schools for the poor
- i) Primary ii) Middle and High iii) Night Schools

Agency References:

AKF. p.2, OSB. p.11, BS. p.13, CCK. p.18, CCM. p.30, LDS. p.31, CNM. p.32, SSC. p.34, OFM. p.44, GS. p.44, IBVM. p.52, SJ. p.54, KEM. p.67, KR. p.68, MM. p.73, MWM. p.79, MBS. p.82, SDB. p.89, SS. p.91, SA. p.94, p.95, SDA. p.103, SCSH. p.105, SPDC. p.107, SM. p.110, SSH. p.111, SPM. p.114, TEAM. p.118, USCC. p.125, UPCK. p.131, UPM. p.132, VCA. p.136.

29. Sponsorships, Educational See SPONSORSHIPS

30. Training of Personnel

a) MEDICAL SERVICES

- i) Medical training - Doctors
- ii) Nursing Training
- iii) Paramedical workers for leprosy case finding

Agency References:

AKF. p.2, APM. p.9, CCK. p.18, CLS. p.20, GS. p.36, LM. p.69, MS. p.75, MWM. p.79, MBS. p.84, SCVP. p.106, SPDC. p.107, SPM. p.114, UPM. p.132, WV. p.140

b) Social Workers

- i) Professional Training See List of Courses for Degree
- ii) In Service Training Almost all Agencies give this to their workers
- iii) Institutional Personnel for Day Nurseries Homes (Housemothers)

c) Training for Leadership

- i) 4 H Clubs
- ii) J.O.C. (Young Catholic Workers)
- iii) J.A.C. (Young Catholic Farmers)
- iv) YMCA
- v) YWCA
- vi) Cooperative and Credit Union Work
- vii) Agricultural & Livestock improvement

Agency References:

AKF. p.2, APM. p.9, OSB. p.11, BS. p.13, CCK. p.18, CS. p.36, FMM. p.46, IBVM. p.52, AFI. p.53, KCA. p.57, KCWS. p.61, MS. p.74,

p.75, MCC. p.77, SDB. p.89, SA. p.94, p.95, SCSH. p.105, SM. p.110, SPM. p.114, SSH. p.111, p.112, SSCF. p.117, WV. p.140, YMCA. p.141, YWCA. p.142.

31. Universities

See Schools

32. Vocational Schools and Training

a) Training for jobs in:

- i) Light industries and factories
- ii) Electricity, plumbing etc.
- iii) Skilled work: radio repair
electronics, automobiles etc.
- iv) Secretarial subjects
- v) Dressmaking and embroidery
- vi) Machine & hand knitting
- vii) Beauty-parlour work & barbering

b) Rehabilitation work, in same subjects

Agency References:

AKF. p.2, APM. p.9, p.10, CARE. p.16, LDS. p.31, SSC. p.34,
CS. p.36, KCA. p.57, KUMCOR. p.65, KR. p.68, MS. p.75,
MCC. p.76, MBS. p.82, SDB. p.89, SA. p.93, SCF. p.101,
SDS. p.103, SSH. p.112, SSCF. p.117, USCC. p.119

IX. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1. Food-for-work

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

2. Job-finding Services

Agency References: AKF. p.2, Comp. p.39, KUMCOR. p.65,
SSCF. p.117

X. EVANGELISATION

1. Affiliation with Korean Churches

Agency References:

AC. p.4, APM. p.9, LDS. p.31, MWM. p.72, OMS. p.84, SBM. p.113,

Note. Most of the Missionary Agencies either have Korean branches of their own Churches or are affiliated to a local Church.

2. Audio-visual materials in religious teaching See MASS MEDIA, use of

3. Bible Schools

See EDUCATION. Schools

4. Books and Textbooks,
Religious

See MASS MEDIA. Publishing

5. Catechetical Institute See RESEARCH
6. Churches Building & Maintenance

Agency References:

- LDS. p.31, Comp. p.39, OMS. p.84, KR. p.68, note
7. Conference Facilities See EDUCATION. Conference Facilities

8. Correspondence Courses in Religion

Agency References:

- CCK. p.18, GCM. p.30, KLM. p.63, WV. p.140.
9. Direct Ministry

Agency References:

- AC. p.4, AGM. p.7, APM. p.9, OSB. p.11, CCK. p.18, CRS. p.22, CCF. p.26, CCM. p.30, LDS. p.31, CNM. p.33, SSC. p.34, Comp. p.38, OFM. p.44, SJ. p.54, KLM. p.63, KCM. p.66, KR. p.68, MM. p.72, MWM. p.79, MEP. p.85, RLDS. p.87, SDB. p.90, SA. p.94, SDA. p.103, SAM. p.109, SM. p.110, SBM. p.113, SPM. p.114, TEAM. p.118, UCC. p.128, UPCK. p.130, UPM. p.131, WV. p.139.
10. Drama and films in religious teaching See MASS MEDIA
11. Mass Media, use of in teaching religion See MASS MEDIA
12. Newspapers & Periodicals, religious See MASS MEDIA
13. Publication of Religious Books & Articles See MASS MEDIA
14. Radio and Television, Use for Religious Teaching See MASS MEDIA
15. Religious Teaching in
a) Churches and Parishes
b) Institutions
c) Schools and Sunday Schools
d) Theological Colleges & Seminaries

- Agency References: a) AC. p.4, AGM. p.7, APM. p.9, OSB. p.11, BS. p.12, CCM. p.30, LDS. p.31, CNM. p.33, SSC. p.34, CS. p.36, OFM. p.43, FMM. p.45, GSS. p.48, AFI. p.53, SJ. p.54, KLM. p.63, KEM. p.67, KR. p.69, MM. p.72, MS. p.74, MWM. p.79, MBS. p.81, OMS. p.84, MEP. p.85, RLDS. p.87, SDB. p.89, SS. p.91, SA. p.92, SPDC. p.107, SSH. p.112.
b) CCF. p.27, Comp. p.38, SSH. p.112, WV. p.140.

- c) FMM. p.46, AFI. p.53, SS. p.91, SA. p.94, SSH. p.112.
- d) CCK. p.18, OFM. p.43, SJ. p.54, KLM. p.67, OMS. p.84,
SPM. p.114, TEAM. p.118, MWM. p.79, UPM. p.131, UCC.p.128.

16. Research on Religion and
Theology

See RESEARCH

17. Seminaries

See above 15 d. and EDUCATION
SCHOOLS

Families, poor, relief for
Families of Sponsored Children
Family and Marital Problems
Family Planning

See RELIEF. FAMILY WELFARE
See SPONSORSHIPS
See FAMILY WELFARE
See CONSULTANT SERVICES

XI. FAMILY WELFARE

See also ASSISTANCE. 4.
To Families

- a) Agency References
KCWS. p.60, p.61.
- b) Mother & Child Protection
OMS. p.84
- c) Unmarried Mothers
SA. p.93, CRKM. p.29

See also CONSULTANT SERVICES

Farm Machinery
Farm, Farmers

See LOANS
See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Agriculture

Feeding Stations
Food, Distribution and Services
Food-for-Work Projects
Food-processing

See RELIEF. Food
See RELIEF. Food
See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Agriculture

Forage Crops

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Agriculture

Foster Care
Four-H Projects
Funds, Revolving
General Hospitals
General Clinics
Government Agencies
Grains, P.L. 480
Group Work
Handicapped Children

See CHILD WELFARE
See YOUTH SERVICES. Clubs
See LOANS
See MEDICAL SERVICES. Hospitals
See MEDICAL SERVICES Clinics
See Part IV.
See RELIEF. Foods
See YOUTH SERVICES
See CHILD WELFARE.
Institutional Care

Handicapped Persons	See REHABILITATION
Health Services	See MEDICAL SERVICES
High Schools	See EDUCATION. <u>Schools</u>
Homes for the Aging, for Old Folks	See INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
Homes for Babies, Children	See CHILD WELFARE.
	<u>Institutional Care</u>
Homes for Prostitutes	See INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
Homes for Widows	See INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
Home Visits to Sick Poor	See MEDICAL SERVICES
Home work Facilities	See EDUCATION
Hospitals	See MEDICAL SERVICES
Hostels for Students	See YOUTH SERVICES
Housing	See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,
	<u>Building</u>
Immunization Services	See MEDICAL SERVICES

XII. INDIGENIZATION OF EXISTING SERVICES

Agency References: AGM. p.8, CLS. p.21, CRKM. p.28, LDS. p.32, SSC. p.34, KCES. p.61, MS. p.75, MCC. p.77, MWM. p.80, NKA. p.83, MEP. p.87, RLDS. p.87, SCF. p.100, SSCF. p.117, USCC. p.123, VCA. p.136.

Infants, Homes for	See CHILD WELFARE
	<u>Insitutional Care</u>
Infants & Children's Hospital & Clinics	See MEDICAL SERVICES.
	<u>Clinics. Hospitals</u>
In-service Training	See EDUCATION. Training
Medical & Social	
Institutes for Study & Research	See RESEARCH
Institutional Assistance	See ASSISTANCE. SPONSORSHIPS
	RELIEF

XIII. INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

(See also under CHILD WELFARE)

1. Aging, Homes for	See <u>Homes for Old Folks</u>
2. Assistance to Institutions	See ASSISTANCE
3. Boys' Town	See REHABILITATION
	<u>Juvenile Delinquents</u>
4. Children, Institutional Care for	CHILD WELFARE
	<u>Institutional Care</u>

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| 5. Day Care for Children | See <u>CHILD WELFARE</u>
<u>Institutional Care</u> |
| 6. Handicapped Children, Homes
for | See <u>CHILD WELFARE</u>
<u>Institutional Care</u> |
| 7. Homes for Babies and Children | See <u>CHILD WELFARE</u>
<u>Institutional Care</u> |
| 8. <u>Homes for Old Folks</u> | |
| Agency References: | |
| CARE. p.16, Comp. p.38, KR. p.68, MM. p.72, MCC. p.77,
SA. p.93, SPDC. p.108, USCC. p. 119-128. UPO. p.133, VCA. p.136. | |
| 9. <u>Homes for Widows</u>
KCM. p.66 | See also <u>CHILD WELFARE</u>
<u>Institutional Care</u> |
| 10. Homes for Prostitutes | See <u>REHABILITATION. YOUTH</u>
<u>SERVICES</u> |
| 11. Hospitals | See <u>MEDICAL SERVICES</u> |
| 12. Institutions, Food and
Clothing for | See <u>RELIEF</u> |
| 13. Institutional, Medical
Services to | See <u>MEDICAL SERVICES</u> |
| 14. Institutions, sponsorships in | See <u>SPONSORSHIPS</u> |
| 15. Leprosaria | See <u>MEDICAL SERVICES</u> |
| 16. Leprosy Patients, Colonies
& Settlement | See <u>REHABILITATION</u> |
| 17. Mental Hospitals | See <u>MEDICAL SERVICES, Hospitals</u> |
| 18. Mentally Retarded Children,
Homes | See <u>CHILD WELFARE, Institutional</u>
<u>Care</u> |
| 19. Orphanages | See Homes " " " |
| 20. Prisons and Reformatories | See <u>PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES</u> |
| 21. Sanatoria | See <u>MEDICAL SERVICES</u> |
| 22. Schools and Universities | See <u>EDUCATION. Schools</u> |
| 23. Training Institutions | See <u>EDUCATION Training</u> |
| 24. Vocational Schools | See <u>EDUCATION</u> |

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| Institutional Work, Training for | See <u>EDUCATION. Training</u> |
| Institutions, food and clothing
for | See <u>RELIEF</u> |
| Job Placement | See <u>EMPLOYMENT SERVICES</u> |
| Juvenile Delinquents | See <u>YOUTH SERVICES</u> |
| Kindergartens | See <u>EDUCATION. Schools</u> |
| Korean Language and Culture | See <u>EDUCATION</u> |
| Land Reclamation | See <u>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u> |
| Language Schools, Korean | See <u>EDUCATION</u> |
| Leadership Training | See <u>EDUCATION. Training</u> |

Leper Rehabilitation	See REHABILITATION
Leprosaria	See MEDICAL SERVICES
Leprosy and Skin Disease)	
Clinics)	
Hospitals)	See MEDICAL SERVICES
Paramedical Work)	
Research	See RESEARCH
Leprosy Patients	
Children of)	
Colonies & Settlements for)	See REHABILITATION
Clothing for)	
Food for)	See RELIEF
Medicines for)	
Livestock	
Banks)	
Breeding)	
Grants in aid)	See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Maintenance)	<u>Agriculture</u>

XIV. LOANS

1. In Cash
 - a) Agricultural
 - b) From Cooperatives See COOPERATIVES
 - c) From Credit Unions See CREDIT UNIONS
 - d) To families
 - i) of Sponsored Children
 - ii) Families in need
 - iii) Rehabilitation Cases
 - e) To Institutions
 - f) Revolving funds
 - g) Self-help projects

Agency References:

- a) CRKM. p.29, KUMCOR. p.65
- d) FPP. p.42, KCWS. p.61, SCFed. p.97, KUMCOR. p.65, MCC. p.76.
- e) KUMCOR. p.65. f) CRKM. p.29. KUMCOR. p.65, KCWS. p.61.
- g) AKF. p.2.

2. In Kind

- a) Banks for Livestock
- b) Banks for rice
- c) Equipment loans
 - i) Building & Roofing

- ii) Farming Equipment (Tractors, Threshers etc.)
- iii) Farm Industries

Agency References:

a.b.c. KUMCOR. p.65, KCWS. p.60-61, CRKM. p.29.

Local Councils for Social Welfare	See SOCIAL WELFARE ORG.
Lunches, for Schools & Day	See RELIEF. <u>Food Services</u>
Care Center	
Marital Problems, Counseling for	See CONSULTANT SERVICES. Counseling
Marketing for Home Industries	See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

XV. MASS MEDIA USE OF

1. Drama and films, used for
 - a) Disseminating information on
 - i) Health
 - ii) Nutrition
 - b) Religious teaching

Agency References:

CRS. p.24, SCF. p.101

2. Printing and Publishing
 - a) Audio-Visual Materials
 - b) Books and Text books
 - c) Correspondence Courses
 - d) Periodicals

Agency References:

AGM. p.8, CCK. p.18, CCM. p.20, Comp. p.38, KCA. p.57,
KLM. p.63, SA. p.94, TEAM. p.118

3. Radio and Television

Agency References:

CARE. p.16, CCK. p.19, CCM. p.20, KCA. p.57, KLM. p.63,
TEAM. p.118

Maternity Care	See MEDICAL SERVICES
Meals for Poor School Children	See RELIEF. <u>Food Services</u>

Meat, Distribution of
Medical Centres

See RELIEF. Food Distribution
See MEDICAL SERVICES. Training

XVI. MEDICAL SERVICES

1. Amputee Rehabilitation

Agency References:

KCWS. p.61, UPM. p.131, MWM. p.79

2. B.C.G.

See Immunization

3. Centres, Medical

See EDUCATION. Training

4. Clinics and Dispensaries

a) Babies and Children

b) General

c) Leprosy

d) Maternity

e) Mobile

f) T.B.

Agency References:

AKF. p.1, AC. p.4, BS. p.12, CLS. p.20, CRKM. p.28, CCM. p.30, SSC. p.35, CS. p.36, OFM. p.43, FMM. p.45, OH. p.51, IBVM. p.52, KR. p.68, LMP. p.69, LCM. p.71, MS. p.75, MBS. p.81, NKA. p.83, RLDS. p.87, SA. p.94, SCF. p.99-100, SCVP. p.106, SPDC. p.107, UCC. p.129, Mobile Clinics. GLRA. p.47, LM. p.69, MM. p.73, MS. p.75, MBS. p.82, SCB. p.104, SAM. p.109, USCC. p.124.

5. Crippled Children, Medical Services for

Agency References:

MWM. p.79, UPM. p.133 (Both Severance)

6. Handicapped Persons, Services for

Agency References:

AGM. p.7, APM. p.10, BS. p.13, CRS. p.24, Comp. p.39, MM. p.72, MBS. p.82.

7. Home Visits to Sick Poor

Agency References:

BS. p.12, CS. p.36, FMM. p.45, OH. p.51, IBVM. p.52, LCM. p.71, SS. p.91.

8. Hospitals

a) Children's

b) General

- c) Leprosaria
- d) Mental
- e) Sanatoria
- f) Women's

Agency References:

AKF. p.1, APM. p.9, OSB. p.11, BS. p.12, SSC. p.35, CS. p.36, OFM. p.43, KR. p.68, LM. p.69, MS. p.75, MBS. p.81-2, MWM. p.79, NKA. p.83, SFM. p.102, SDA. p.103, SCVP. p.106, SAM. p.109, SPM. p.114, SPDC. p.107, USCC. p.120, UPM. p.133.

9. Immunization Services

Agency References:

MS. p.75, KCWS. p.59, SCF. p.100. See also Hospitals, Clinics

10. Institutions, Medical Services to

- a) Babies and Children's Homes
- b) Day Care Institutions
- c) Centres for Rag pickers and Shoe shine Boys etc.

Agency References:

BS. p.12, CS. p.36, Comp. p.39, HAP. p.50, OH. p.51, MBS. p.82, USCC. p.124, WV. p.140.

11. Leprosy and Skin Disease

- a) Clinics
- b) Hospitals
- c) Mobile Clinics
- d) Paramedical Workers
 - i) Training
 - ii) Rural Case finding
- e) Research

See EDUCATION. Training

See RESEARCH

Agency References:

OSB. p.11, CLS. p.20, DF. p.40, GLRA. p.47, LM. p.69-70, WV. p.140.

12. Maternity Care, pre and post-natal

Agency References:

APM. p.9, CRKM. p.28, MS. p.75, SA. p.94, SCF. p.100, SSCF. p.116, USCC. p.124.

13. Medical Training

See EDUCATION. Training

14. Medicines, Supply

See RELIEF. Medicines

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| 15. Mental Hospitals | See <u>Hospitals</u> |
| 16. Mobile Clinics | See <u>Clinics</u> |
| 17. Nursing, School of | See <u>EDUCATION</u> <u>Training</u> |
| 18. Obstetrics and Gynecology | See <u>Maternity Care</u> |
| 19. Poor patients, food for | See <u>RELIEF</u> . <u>Food</u> |
| 20. Polio & Spastic Children | See <u>Crippled Children</u> |
| 21. Research, Medical | See <u>RESEARCH</u> |
| 22. Sanatoria | See <u>Hospitals</u> |
| 23. <u>Social Welfare Organizations, Medical Services to</u> | |

Agency References:

- USCC. p.120-127
- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 24. Spinal T.B. in Children | See <u>RESEARCH</u> |
| 25. <u>Sponsored Children and Families, Medical Services to</u> | |

Agency References:

Comp. p.38, CCF. p.27, FPP. p.42, SCF. p.99, SSCF. p.117, WV. p.140.

26. T.B. Prevention and Treatment
- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| a) Case finding, by tuberculin test, X-ray & sputum-testing | |
| b) Clinics and Hospitals | |
| c) Control | |
| d) Convalescent Home for T.B. Children | |
| e) Immunisation | |
| f) Research on | See <u>RESEARCH</u> |
| g) X-ray film and anti TB drugs | |

Agency References:

AKF. p.1, CARE. p.16, CCF. p.26-27, OH. p.51, KCWS. p.59, LCM. p.71, MM. p.73, MS. p.75, NKF. p.83, SCF. p.100, USCC. p.120, UCC. p.129, WV. p.140.

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| 27. Training, Medical | See <u>EDUCATION</u> , <u>Training</u> |
| 28. Tuberculin Test | See <u>T.B. Treatment</u> |
| 29. X-ray film and anti T.B. drugs | See <u>T.B. Treatment</u> |

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| Medicines, Supply of | See <u>RELIEF</u> . <u>Medicines</u> |
| Mental Hospitals | See <u>MEDICAL SERVICES</u> . <u>Hospitals</u> |
| Mental Retardation | See <u>CHILD WELFARE</u> . <u>Handicapped Children</u> |
| Middle Schools | See <u>EDUCATION</u> . <u>Schools</u> |
| Milk, Distribution | See <u>RELIEF</u> . <u>Foods</u> |
| Mixed Race Children | See <u>CHILD WELFARE</u> . <u>Adoption Institution, SPONSORSHIPS, EDU.</u> |

Mobile Clinics

Model Farms

Mother and Child Protection

Nurseries, Day

Nursery Workers, Training

Nursing, Schools of

Nutrition

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Old Folks' Homes

Orphanage

Paramedical Workers, for Leprosy

Personnel Training

Polio and Spastic Children

Poor Patients, food for

See MEDICAL SERVICES, Clinics

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

Agriculture

See FAMILY WELFARE

See CHILD WELFARE. Institutional

See EDUCATION. Training

See EDUCATION. Training

See RESEARCH. MASS MEDIA

See MEDICAL SERVICES. Maternity

See INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

See Homes for Children

See MEDICAL SERVICES

See EDUCATION. Training

See MEDICAL SERVICES. Crippled Children

See RELIEF. Food services.

XVII. PRISON AND REFORMATORY WORK

1. Released Prisoners, Rehabilitation of

Agency References:

SA. p.95, SSCF. p.116.

2. Rehabilitation Work and Vocational Training in Prisons and Reformatories

Agency References:

AGM. p.8, SA. p.95

3. Visits to Prisons and Reformatories

Agency References:

FMM. p.45, SSH. p.112.

Prostitutes, Rehabilitation of

Prostitution, Prevention of

Recreation

See YOUTH SERVICES

See YOUTH SERVICES

See EDUCATION

XVIII. REHABILITATION

1. Amputees

See MEDICAL SERVICES

2. Juvenile Delinquents

See YOUTH SERVICES

3. Lepers
4. Poor Families
5. Prostitutes
6. Released Prisoners

YOUTH SERVICES
PRISON and REFORMATORY

Agency References:

AC. p.4, OSB. p.11, CARE. p.14, FPP. p.42, HP. p.51, KCM. p.66, MCC. p.77, USCC. p.120.

XIX. RELIEF

1. Cash and General

Agency References:

CARE. p.14-16, FMM. p.46, KCWS. p.61, KLM. p.64, LM. p.70, SSCF. p.117, UCC. p.130.

2. Clothing, Distribution of

Agency References:

AC. p.4, BS. p.12, CLS. p.20, CRS. p.23, LDS. p.31, CNM. p.33, Comp. p.39, GS. p.48, HAP. p.50, KCWS. p.60, KCM. p.66, MCC. p.78, NKA. p.83, OMS. p.84, RLDS. p.87, SS. p.91, SCF. p.101, SFM. p.102, SCSH. p.105, USCC. p.126, UPCK. 131, VCA. p.136, WRC. p.138.

3. Disaster and Emergency Relief

Agency References:

Practically all KAVA Agencies respond to the calls for relief of disaster and emergency victims. In 1968 KAVA members organized a first and very successful joint campaign in favour of the drought victims in the south western provinces. Other examples are: AKF. p.2-3, AGH. p.8, CARE. p.16, CRS. p.23, KCWC. p.61, KR. p.68, RLDS. p.87, SA. p.93, USCC. p.125-6, UCC. p.130,

4. Families in Need, Relief for See under specific headings
5. Families of Sponsored Children See SPONSORSHIPS
6. Feeding Stations

Agency References:

CRS. p.23, SA. p.94, SSCF. p.116

7. Food distribution

Agency References:

BS. p.12, CNM. p.33, Comp. p.38, OH. p.51, NKA. p.83, SCF. p.101, SDA. p.103, USCC. p.121, 125.

8. P.L.480 grains and oils

Agency References:

CLS. p.20, CRS. p.22, 24, KCWS. p.60, SDA. p.103, WRC. p.137

9. Food Services a) Lunches for Day Care Centres and Schools.
 b) Meals for poor patients c) Meals for schools

Agency References

CRS. p.23, 24, CCF. p.27, MCC. p.77, SCF. p.100, SCSH. p.105, SSCF. p.116, WRC. p.137.

10. Medicines, Distribution

Agency References:

BS. p.12, CRS. p.23, CNM. p.33, CS. p.36, Comp. p.38, FPP. p.41, KCWS. p.59, LCM. p.71, OMS. p.84, RLDS. p.87, SDA. p.103, UCC. p.130, WRC. p.138.

Religious Ministry, Direct
Relinquishment counseling

See EVANGELIZATION
See CONSULTANT SERVICES
Counseling

XX RESEARCH

1. Educational

Agency References:

KCA. p.56-57, AF. p.6.

2. Medical

Agency References:

CLS. p.21, SCF. p.100, WV. p.140.

See also Medical Centres. Hospitals

3. Religious Research

Agency References

CCK. p.18, KCA. p.56-57

See also Universities, Seminaries

4. Research Institutes

Agency References:

KCA. p.56, SJ. p.54.

5. Social Research

Agency References:

SJ. p.54, KCA. p.57, SCFed. p.97, USCC. p.122

Resettlement

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Rural Industries

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Farm Industries

Sanatoria

See MEDICAL SERVICES

Scholarships

See EDUCATION

Self-help projects

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Sick Poor, Home Visits to

See MEDICAL SERVICES

Social Centres

See SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Social Councils, Local

See SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

Social Service Centres

See SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

XXI. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

1. Social Centres, Social Welfare Centres and Community Planning

Agency References:

SSCF. p.117, USCC. p.120-127, UCC. p.130, KCWS. p.60

2. Social Councils, Local and Social Welfare Committee

Agency References:

USCC. pp.122-127.

Spastic Children

See MEDICAL SERVICES

Spinal T.B. in Children

See RESEARCH. Medical

XXII. Sponsorships

1. Children sponsored in their families

Agency References:

CLS. p.20, CRS. p.25, CCF. p.26-27, Comp. p.38, FPP. p.41,
SCFed. p.97, SCF. p.100, SSCF. p.117.

2. Children Sponsored in Institutions

Agency References:

CRS. p.25, CCF. p.26, Comp. p.38, FPP. p.42, SAP. p.94,
SDA. p.103, WV. p.139, UWM. p.135.

3. Sponsorships for Education

Agency References:

CRS. p.25, CCF. p.27, Comp. p.38, FPP. p.41, FMM. p.46,
KCM. p.66, SCFed. p.97, SCF. p.101, UWM. p.134, WV. p.139.

Sputum testing for T.B. casefinding	See MEDICAL SERVICES. <u>T.B. Care</u>
T.B. Case-finding)	
T.B. Clinics)	See MEDICAL SERVICES.
T.B. Control)	<u>T.B. Treatment</u>
T.B. Immunization)	
T.B. Research on	See RESEARCH. <u>Medical</u>
Unmarried Mothers	See YOUTH SERVICES.
	CONSULTANT SERVICES
Vocational Schools	See EDUCATION
Voluntary Agencies: KAVA	See Part I.p.1. Part II.p.145
Other foreign	See Part III p.
Korean	See Part V. p.
Widows' Homes	See INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
X-ray film for T.B. Casefinding	See RELIEF. Medicines

XXIII. YOUTH SERVICES

1. Boys' Town and Boys' Homes See REHABILITATION
CHILD WELFARE. Institutional
Care

2. Camps

Agency References:

SA. p.95, TEAM. p.118, YWCA. p.143.

3. Centres, Youth

Agency References:

AGM. p.7, OH. p.51, AFI. p.53, SDB. p.89, SA. p.95,
USCC. p.123. p.125.

4. Clubs. Youth

Agency References:

AKF. p.1, SSC. p.35, OFM. p.43, USCC. p.125, YMCA. p.141,
YWCA. p. 142.

5. Counseling Services

See CONSULTANT SERVICES.

6. Delinquent Juveniles

See REHABILITATION

7. EDUCATION

a) Bible Schools

See Under EDUCATION. Schools

b) Books and Educational Kits

See Under EDUCATION. Books

c) Civic Schools

See Under EDUCATION. Schools

d) Correspondence Courses

See Under EVANGELIZATION

e) Mixed Race Children

See Under EDUCATION

f) Homework Facilities

See Under EDUCATION

g) Middle & High Schools

See Under EDUCATION Schools

h) Night Schools

See Under EDUCATION Schools

i) Nursing Schools

See Under EDUCATION Training

j) Paramedical Training

See Under EDUCATION Training

k) Schools for Children of Lepers

See Under EDUCATION Schools

l) Scholarships & Sponsorships

See Under " " Scholarships
SPONSORSHIPS. Educational

m) Universities, Colleges, Seminaries

See Under EDUCATION. Schools

n) Vocational Schools & Training

See Under EDUCATION Schools

8. Four-H Clubs

See Clubs

9. Group Work

Agency References:

SSC. p.35, GS. p.48, KCA. p.57, YMCA. p.141, YWCA. p.142-3.

10. Hostel for Students

Agency References:

AC. p.4, OSB. p.11, AFI. p.53, SS. p.91, SA. p.93.

11. Homes for Children(ages 12-18) See CHILD WELFARE

12. Homes for Handicapped(ages 12- See CHILD WELFARE

13. Job placement 18) See EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 14. Leadership Training | See EDUCATION |
| 15. Medical Services to Sponsored Children and their families | See MEDICAL SERVICES |
| 16. Medical Services at Boys' Towns | See MEDICAL SERVICES
<u>Institutions</u> |
| 17. <u>Prostitution, Prevention and Rehabilitation</u> | |

Agency References:

GS. p.48, SA. p.93, UPC. p.133, Travellers' Aid USCC. p.123.
UPC. p.133

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| 18. Reformatory Work | See PRISON AND REFORMATORY
SERVICES |
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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right. The names are: John A. Smith, James B. Jones, William C. Brown, and Thomas D. White. The addresses are: 123 Main Street, New York, N.Y.; 456 Elm Street, Boston, Mass.; 789 Oak Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; and 101 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the committee to the members of the association. The letter is dated January 1, 1900, and is addressed to the members of the association. The letter is written in a cursive hand and is signed by the chairman of the committee, John A. Smith. The letter discusses the work of the committee and the progress of the association. It also mentions the names of the members of the committee and the names of the members of the association.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the association. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed hand. The list is organized in two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right. The names are: John A. Smith, James B. Jones, William C. Brown, and Thomas D. White. The addresses are: 123 Main Street, New York, N.Y.; 456 Elm Street, Boston, Mass.; 789 Oak Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; and 101 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif.

LIST OF OTHER FOREIGN VOLUNTARY AGENCIES
(Non-KAVA MEMBERSHIP)

<u>Name of Agencies</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Major Program</u>	<u>Location</u>
American Soul Clinic Mission (USA)	R. W. Whittington	Health Social Work	Seoul
Asia Mission Korea Office (Japan)	Kim Kwang Nam	Social Work	Seoul
Association for Potash Research (USA)	H. R. von Uexkuell	Education C/Development	Seoul
Austrian Catholic Women's Association (Austria)	Emma Freissinger	Health Social Work	Kyung Buk
Baptist Bible Fellowship (USA)	George Patrick	Education Social Work	Seoul
Canada Christian Inc. (USA)	Song Jung Yun	Social Work C/Development	Kyunggido
Canadian Save the Children Fund (Canada)	Kim Un Cho	Social Work	Pusan
Child Evangelism Fellowship (USA)	John W. Cook	Education, Relief	Seoul
Children Incorporated Korea Office (USA)	Kim Se Whan	Education Social Work	Taejon
Christian Literature Society (USA)	Cho Sun Chool	Education	Seoul
Christian Missions in Korea (USA)	Wilbur T. McAfee	Rural Development Health, Education	Kyunggido
Christian Service, Inc. (USA)	G. S. Kim	Health C/Development	Suwon
Daughters of St. Paul (Italy)	Eulalia Dettorre	Education	Seoul
Direct Relief Foundation (USA)	Kang Sung Ki	Health, Relief	Seoul

<u>Name of Agencies</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Major Program</u>	<u>Location</u>
Independent Presbyterian Mission (International Council of Christ Churches)(USA)	Dwight Malsbary	Health, Education Social Work	Seoul
International Emigration Commission (Switzerland)	George M. Carroll	Emigration	Seoul
International Far East Mission (Sweden)	Gosta Oman	Health, Education Family Welfare	Masan
International Legal Center (USA)	David M. Phillips	Education	Seoul
Joseph Foundation, Inc. (USA)	Rudy O. Kim	Education, Relief	Seoul
Korea Campus Crusade for Christ (USA)	K. D. Kremer	Relief, Health C/Development Education	Seoul
Korea Every Home Crusade (USA)	Lee Chang Shik	Social Work, Education, Cultural	Seoul
Korea Gospel Mission (USA)	J. S. Whang	Social Work	Kyunggido
Korea Mission of Orthodox Presbyterian Mission (USA)	Bruce F. Hunt	Education Social Work	Pusan
Korean Cultural & Freedom Foundation (USA)	Kim Jong Hoon	Education, Health Social Work, Cultural	Seoul
Northern Board Korea Mission (Sweden)	Lim Ho	Relief	Pusan
Pearl S. Buck Foundation (USA)	Delbert T. Amos	Social Work	Kyunggido
Population Council (USA)	John A. Ross	Health	Seoul

<u>Name of Agencies</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Major Program</u>	<u>Location</u>
Tai Han Gospel Mission (USA)	Sam S. Kim	Education Relief	Seoul
White Angel Foundation (USA)	Min Kyung Whan	Education	Seoul
World Outreach (Australia)	Jack Holm	Social Work	Seoul
World Presbyterian Mission (USA)	Alvin R. Sneller	Education, Health Social Work	Taejon
World Univ. Service (Switzerland)	Bong Sam Kim	Health Social Work	Seoul
World Wide Evangeli- zation Crusade (England)	Cornelius Glas	Relief	Taejon
World-Wide Mission (Canada)	J. B. Choi	Social Work	Pusan

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The social services of Korea are organized at three main levels: that of the Central Government; the Provincial and Special City Governments; and the local City or Kun (in the Special Cities the Ku). While the KAVA agencies embrace all kinds of social services in the wide sense of the term, many of these come, for governmental purposes, under separate Ministries, such as Education, or Offices such as that of Labour Administration: the term Social Affairs is used in the more restricted sense of welfare services, though it comes under the same Ministry as Health.

The following list of Government Agencies is therefore limited to this more restricted sense.

AT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Under the Minister are a Vice-Minister and a Planning Coordinator, who are his principal advisers.

The work of the Minister is subdivided among four Bureaus, two for each part, each made up of Sections and sub-Sections. Besides these there are various National Institutes or Institutions directly under the Ministry. These Bureaus, Sections and Institutions will be given in order, with a short job description, and followed by a list of their chiefs with names and addresses.

I. MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A. BUREAU OF HEALTH

1. Section of Tuberculous Disease
2. Section of Chronic Diseases
3. Section of Food Sanitation
4. Section of Immunization
5. Section of Mothers' and Children's Health Services
5. Section of Sanitation

B. BUREAU OF MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Section of Medical Supplies and Equipment
2. Section of Training in Pharmacy

3. Section of Narcotics
4. Section of Medical Affairs

C. BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Competence: Questions of livelihood, relief, immigration and self-help projects.

1. Section of Social Affairs: General social affairs and international assistance.
 - a) Sub-Section of Social Affairs
 - b) Sub-Section of International Assistance
2. Section of Relief Projects: General disaster relief, and livelihood assistance.
 - a) Sub-Section of Livelihood
 - b) Sub-Section of Disaster Relief
3. Section of Self-Help Projects:
 - a) Sub-Section of Guidance in Self-Help
 - b) Sub-Section of Self-Help Projects

D. BUREAU OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S AFFAIRS

1. Section of Children's Services
 - a) Sub-Section for Child Welfare
 - b) Sub-Section for Child Nurture
2. Section of Women's Affairs
 - a) Sub-Section of Women's Affairs
 - b) Sub-Section for Improving the Life of Women

E. NATIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

Competence: Training for social workers, social and labour administrators; guidance for social welfare institutions; and research on social welfare personnel.

Under the Director and Chief of Faculty are the following:

1. Section of Training
2. Section of Guidance
3. Section of General Administration

F. OTHER INSTITUTIONS DIRECTLY UNDER THE MINISTRY

1. Sam Yook Institute: for the rehabilitation of leprosy patients.
2. National Rehabilitation Centre: for the rehabilitation of the disabled.

b) Sub-Section of Child Welfare

3. In each of the two Special Cities there is also a list of Sub-Organizations working directly under the City Government as follows:

SEOUL CITY

- a) Child Protection Home for vagrant children
- b) Rehabilitation Centre for vagrant adults.
- c) Sam Sung Vocational Training Centre: for needy children
- d) Old Folks Home: for needy over 65 years old
- e) Laborers' Dormitories at:
 - i) Dongdaemoon
 - ii) Namdaemoon
 - iii) Yeungdeung Po
- f) Employment Service Centres in:
 - i) Joongboo
 - ii) Namboo
 - iii) Yeongdeung Po
- g) Child's Guidance Centre: Bookchang-dong
- h) Women's Welfare Centre: Ulchiro
- i) Girls' Vocational Training Centre: Hanam-dong & Yongsan
- j) Women's Protection Home: Yeungdeung Po (rehabilitation of prostitutes)
- k) Oryudong Protection Home: Yeungdeung Po
- l) Women Workers' Dormitory, Keunwoo Centre-Sungdong Ku
- m) Women Workers' Dormitory, Yonggi Centre-Dongdaemoon

PUSAN CITY

- a) Women's Welfare Centre: Chongsun Dong
- b) City Employment Service Centre: Chung Ku
- c) Workers' Dormitories
 - i) Jwachon Dong, Dong Ku
 - ii) Daekyo Dong, Dong Ku

CHEJUDO, though it ranks as a Province, because of its small size has only a Section of Social Affairs with three Sub-Sections, of Social Affairs, Self-help Projects, Women and Children.

3. National Institute for Retarded Children: for the protection and training of mentally retarded children.
 4. National Centre of Vocational Training and Employment for Women: including vocational training for fallen women.
 5. Women's House: training in housekeeping and neighbourhood planning.
Education of women and improvement of their conditions.
-

AT THE PROVINCIAL AND SPECIAL CITY LEVEL

The Special Cities of Seoul and Pusan, which do not belong to any Province have Mayors as their principal officials, but their status is more comparable to that of Governors of Provinces than to that of the Mayors of other cities.

II. THE SPECIAL CITY OR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Among the various Bureaus into which the Governments are divided for administrative purposes, we shall here deal only with that of Health and Social Affairs and with its Social Affairs Sections and Sub-Sections only.

A. BUREAU OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

(This Bureau deals with Public Health, Sanitation, and Medicine, besides the following Social Sections)

1. Section of Social Affairs: deals with the whole field of social affairs, relief, coordination of foreign aid.
 - a) Sub-Section of Social Affairs: family ritual code and local military affairs
 - b) Sub-Section of Labour Administration: unemployment, labour unions, employment services, and labourers' dormitories.
 - c) Sub-Section of Self-Help Projects
2. Section of Women and Children's Affairs
 - a) Sub-Section of Women's Affairs and Guidance
(Note. In Seoul there is a special Sub-Section for the Protection of Women)

III. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

These are the Ku governments in the two Special Cities, and the City and Kun governments in the Provinces.

A. Ku Government in Special Cities:

1. Social Section, dealing with public health, sanitation, assistance, relief, labour affairs
 - a) Sub-Section of Social Welfare
 - b) Sub-Section of Labour Affairs (Seoul only)
 - c) Sub-Section of Street Cleaning (Pusan only)

B. City governments in Provinces, often known as 'City Halls' vary in their sections with the size of the place. Most of the smaller towns have only a Sub-Section of Social Affairs; most of the larger ones a section of Social Affairs with one or two Sub-Sections. The only exceptions are Taegu and Inchon, each of which has a Bureau of Social Affairs, with Sections of Social Affairs and Sub-Sections of Social Affairs, Labour Affairs and Women and Children. Among these Cities there is a growing tendency to set up Women's Halls and Labour Halls, and Taegu has also such subordinate City institutions as an Employment Institute, a Day Care Centre, a House for the Disabled, a Public Pawn Shop and Counseling Institutes for Women and Children.

C. Kun Governments. Each Kun or rural subdivision of a Province, has the following Sections and Sub-Sections:

1. Section of Social Affairs

- a) Sub-Section of Social Welfare; dealing with
 - i) Relief, ii) Self-help Projects, iii) Guidance for social welfare institutions, iv) Burial and cremation.
- b) Sub-Section of Labour Affairs; dealing with
 - i) Guidance for Trade Unions and Cooperatives
 - ii) Protection of labour.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES - PERSONNEL

Note: The numbers correspond to those of Bureaus, Sections and Sub-Sections in the Government Agencies, for each of which the name of the Director or Chief is listed.

I MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

18, Tai Pyong-ro, 1 ka, Choong Ku,
Seoul.)

Tel. 75-7070

Minister: Kim Tai Dong
Vice Minister: Hong Jong Kwan
Planning Coordinator: Huh Sung Joon

C. Kim Tai Kon 75-7124
 1. Kim Nam Doo 75-6274
 a) Park Ye Yang "
 b) Lee Jong Yol "
 2. Kim Jai Mo 75-6340
 a) Kim Dong Jai "
 b) Lee Dong Won "
 3. Kim Mong Sool 75-7096
 a) Cho Yo Sub "
 b) Hong Jong Ok "

D. Kim Yong Ja 75-7125
 1. Jun Byon Hoon 75-4612
 a) Choi Jong Do "
 b) Park Bong Sang "
 2. Lee Ok Soon 75-6881
 a) Kim Pan Sook "
 b) Kim Yoon "

E. Koo Cha Hun 74-0837
 (28-1, Samchung-dong, Chongro Ku, Seoul)
 Kim Hak Rak 75-8307
 1. Lee Chang Sub 74-0948
 2. Kim Kyong Bok "
 3. Lee Kyu Hui "

F.
 1. Son Hyong Ki (Taegu City Sam Yook Institute)

2. Cho Chang Won 5-0114
(National Rehabilitation Centre
Onchon-dong, Dongnae Ku, Pusan)
3. Lee Hung Kun 92-7263
(520, Sooyoo-dong, Sung Buk Ku, Seoul)
4. Yang Maria 69-2057
(57, Noryangjin, Yeongdeung Po Ku, Seoul)
5. Yang Maria 26-4937
(52.6 Namchang-dong, Choong Ku, Seoul)

II SPECIAL CITY AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

SEOUL SPECIAL CITY

31, Tai Pyongro 1 ka, Choong Ku,
Seoul

- A. Kim Won Ha 75-6185
 1. Kim Jin Won 75-6372
 - a) Kim Joon Koo "
 - b) Lee Jun Woong "
 - c) Moon Byung Lock "
(Relief)
 - d) Lee Kae Sun "
(Institutions)
 2. Choi Nam Hyung 75-6374
 - a) Byun Hee Nam "
 - b) Shin Tae Hee "
 - 3.a) Kim Jong Ho 38-0326
(7, Yeungam-dong, Sudaemoon Ku)
 - b) Kim Kyu Hee 38-1742
(61, Koosandong, Sudaemoon Ku)
 - c) Jung Yong Jae 92-0436
(San 48-75, Donam-dong, Sungbuk Ku)
 - d) Ji Yong Soon No phone
(San 51, Sanggedong, Sungbuk Ku)
 - e)-i Hong Yun Pyo 52-4707
(San 6.5, Changsindong, Dondaemoon Ku)
 - ii Lee Bok Yong 23-1029
(69, Dodong 1ka, Choong Ku)
 - iii Choi Jung Keun 62-1403
(96 3ka, Moolaedong, Yeongdeungpo Ku)
 - f)-i Lee Don Soo 23-2021
(20-2, Bukchangdong, Choong Ku)
 - ii Chung Whan Kook 42-8514
(69, Galwoldong, Yongsan Ku)

iii Kim Yong Suk 69-3607
(155, Daebangdong, Yeongdeungpo Ku)

PUSAN SPECIAL CITY

Taekyodong 1 ka, Chung Ku, Pusan

- A. Kang Tae Heun 22-1562
1. Hwang Chong Ho 22-9343
a) Chun Han Sul "
b) Kim Chung Hwan "
c) Kim Chung Keu "
2. Lee Mal Sun 22-0413
a) Lee Dae Soon "
b) Jung Nam Sook "
3.a)-i Pak Do Yul 22-9774
(9-1ka, Chongsundong, Chung Ku)
-ii Sohn Heung Kyu "
b) Ko Joon Sak 4-7819
(132-3, 1ka, Paeudong, Chung Ku)
c)-i Chung Rae Kyun 6-3961
(68, Jwachondong, Dong Ku)
-ii Park Yong Dal 6-3685
(14, 1ka Daekyungdong, Dong Ku)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF KYONGGIDO

3-1, Maesanro, Suwon City

- A. Lee Jae Duk 4806
1. Lee Kun U 4904
a) Cho Suk Hwan "
b) Lee Jae Soon "
c) Lee In Young "
2. Hwang Mu Soon 4907
a) Choi Kyu Dong "
b) Lee Sung Hwan "

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF KANGWONDO

15, Bongwidong, Chun Cheon City

- A. Kim Byung Kyu 2011-18
1. Kim Byong Han "
a) Yang Wung Chul "

- b) Kim Dong Wook 2011-18
- c) Kim Won Ki "
- 2.a) Youn Young Suk "
- b) Kim In Ha "

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CHOONG CHUNG BOOK DO

Moonwhadong, Chung Ju City

- A. Choi Tai Ha 4606
- 1. Kang Tai Ha 2101-9
 - a) Park Chang Keun "
 - b) Kim Tai Kyun "
 - c) Lim Sung Hoon "
- 2. Yoo Yon Ho "
 - a) Son Jang Hyuk "
 - b) Yon Jong Sook "

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CHOONG CHUNG NAM DO

Sunhwa-dong, Taejon City

- A. Kim Yong Ku 9405
- 1. Park Chang Hee "
 - a) Jung Bong Rai "
 - b) Sung Nak Joon "
 - c) Park Kyong Soon "
- 2. Yoon Ho Yong "
 - a) "
 - b) Paik Sun Jin "

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF KYONG SANG BOOK DO

Sankyok-dong, Book Ku, Taegu City

- A. Park Jai Hwan 6-1895
- 1. Lee Sang Bock 4-4381
 - a) Kim Doo Shik "
 - b) Jin Jong Kwan "
 - c) Kim Hak Kon "
- 2. Kim Do Yon "
 - a) Kim Yong Sook "
 - b) Lee In Hy "

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF KYONG SANG NAM DO

Puyongdong, Pusan City

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------|
| A. | Yoon Dong Soo | 22-1310 |
| 1. | Hwang Jung Bo | " |
| a) | Lee Ki Yop | " |
| b) | Kim Soo Kyong | 22-1310 |
| c) | Yang Nam Shik | " |
| 2. | Ha Eun Soon | 22-6711 |
| a) | Suh Bok Ja | " |
| b) | Ahn Kap Soo | " |

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CHOLLA BOOK DO

Jeonju City

- | | | |
|----|----------------|------|
| A. | Kim San Kyu | 4411 |
| 1. | Kim Chong Yol | " |
| a) | Won Hyun Soon | " |
| b) | Park Chong Man | " |
| c) | Lee Soon Ki | " |
| 2. | Cho Dong Soon | " |
| a) | Choi Young Cha | " |
| b) | Shim Chang Han | " |

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CHOLLA NAM DO

13, Kwangsan-dong, Kwangju City

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---------|
| A. | Choi Jung Hak | 2-6192 |
| 1. | Ma Sang Duk | 2-0694 |
| a) | Lim Doo Il | " |
| b) | Park Kwang Soo | " |
| c) | Kim Sang Suk | " |
| 2. | Suh Im Hi | 22-0011 |
| a) | Park Mi Ae | " |
| b) | Cho Dong Pil | " |

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CHEJUDO

2 Dong, 2 Do, Cheju City

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-----|
| 1. | Hyun Chi Bang | 604 |
| a) | Ko Yun Shik | " |

- b) 604
- c) Chin Chang Hwa "
- 2.a) Kim Bok Hee "

III LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SEOUL SPECIAL CITY KU GOVERNMENTS

- 1 - Social Section Chief
- a)- Social Welfare Sub Section Chief
- b)- Labour Affairs Sub Section Chief

CHOONG KU : 3-15, YeKwandong, Choong Ku

- 1. Choi Ki Hang 26-0149
- a) Sung Tai Shik
- b) Park Yoo Sang

DONGDAIMOON KU : 97, Shinsuldong, Dongdaimoon Ku

- 1. Kim Yong Jin 92-8141
- a) Chung Kyu Bok
- b)

SUNGDOG KU : 241-1, Shindangdong, Sungdong Ku

- 1. Yang Hai Joon 52-9083
- a) Kim Myon Ho
- b) Lee Woo Kap

SUNGBOOK KU : 5ka, Samsundong, Sung Book Ku

- 1. Kim Un Bai 92-2784
- a) Lee In Ho
- b) Kwon Hyok Jong

SUHDAIMOON KU : Hapdong, Suhdaimoon Ku

- 1. Yoon Chul 72-8074
- a) Lee Yong Kyoo
- b) Kim Myong Hoi

MAPO KU

: Mapodong, Mapo Ku

1. Song Sang Kun 32-9534
 - a) Paik Jai Sub
 - b) Jeon Byong Soon

YONGSAN KU

: Moonkedong, Yongsan Ku

1. Choi Hyon Sik 42-6057
 - a) Lee In Yong
 - b) Lee Min Sik

YUNGDEUNGPO KU

: 139 2ka, Yungdeungpo-dong,
Yungdeungpo Ku

1. Lim Tai Sung 62-3275
 - a) Yang Suk Hwan
 - b) Choi Hyong Chul

PUSAN SPECIAL CITY KU GOVERNMENTS

CHUNG KU

: 112 3ka, Chungmudong, Chung Ku

1. Lee Byung Wi 23-1831/7
 - a) Kang Dal Yung
 - b) Chung Soo Wi

SUH KU

: 270 2ka, Daesindong, Suh Ku

1. Cho Sang Jae 6-0191/5
 - a) Chang Jin Dong
 - b) Choi Yong Bok

DONG KU

: 802, Soojung Dong, Dong Ku

1. Kim Chang Koo 4-5191/4
 - a) Choi Kang Ho
 - b) Sohn In Suk

YONGDO KU

: 113 5ka, Daekyodong, Yongdo Ku

1. Kim Sang Yul 22-8641/3
 - a) Jun Sang Sool
 - b) Yuh Jang Woong

PUSAN-CHIN KU : 394-6, Pumindong, Pusan-Chin Ku

1. Kim Tae Sun 3-5351/6
- a) Joo Il Joong
- b) Lim Ki Sam

DONGNAE KU : 381, Onchondong, Dongnae Ku

1. Choi Choong Tack 5-2151/6
- a) Lee Soo Baek

KYONGGIDO CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTS

- A - Bureau of Social Affairs
- 1 - Section of Social Affairs
 - a) - Subsection of Social Affairs
 - b) - Subsection of Labour Affairs
 - c) - Subsection of Women and Children
 - d) - Women's Hall
 - e) - Labour Hall

INCHON CITY : 9 1ka, Pandong, Inchon City

- A. Sin Kwang Su 2-5401
1. Chung Man Ho
 - a) Kim Byung Kun 2-0011
 - b) Chae Chong Nam
 - c) Yun Chung Suk
 - d) Kwak Pong Chuk

Chung Ku City Hall : Sinsaengdong, Chungku, Inchon City

1. Kim Sung Tae 2-2405
- a) Im Sung Hwan

Dong Ku City Hall : Sanlimdong, Dong Ku, Inchon

1. Yu Chi Yun 2-1128
- a) O Sae Pok

Nam Ku City Hall : Tohwadong, Inchon

1. Choi Jae Sun 2-4184
- a) Chang Young Ho

Book Ku City Hall : Tongpu Dong, Inchon

1. Pang Chi Hwan
- a) Lee Chung Pok

SUWON CITY : 74, Kyodong, Suwon

1. Chung Chang Ku 5504
- a) Ko Il Sung

UICHUNGPO CITY

: 178, Uichungpo-dong

1. Cho Jae Won 2804
- a) Song Su Rae
- b) Kim Chung Ok
- c) Chung Su Won

KUN GOVERNMENTS

- a) - Subsection of Social Affairs
- b) - Subsection of Women

Yangchu Kun : 225, Uichungpu Dong
a) Na In Ho 2052
b) Kim Chin Pun

Yochu Kun : 4, Hongmun-ri, Yochu Up
a) Kim Chi U T4

Pyungtaek Kun : Bichun-ri, Pyongtaek Up
a) Ko Young Chan

Hwasung Kun : 311, Puksudong, Suwon City
a) Yo In Cho 2501

Siheung Kun : Anyang-ri, Anyang Up
a) Lee Dong Won 639

Puchon Kun : Simkok, Sosa Up
a) Chang Yong Ki T18

Pachu Kun : Adong-ri, Adong Myon
a) U Chong Sung T5
b) Kyung Kyu Hyun

Koyang Kun : Chukyori, Wondang Myon
a) Kang Ok Hyung T8

Kwangchu Kun : Songchongri, Kwangchu Kun

Yunchun Kun : T4 Yunchun Myon
a) Choi Han Yong

Pochun Kun : T40 Sinupri, Pochun Myon
a) Choi Young Kun

Kapyung Kun : T4 Upnaeri, Kapyung Myon
a) An Young Hee

Yangpyung Kun : T4 Yangkunri, Yangpyung Myon
a) Shin Young Sik

Ichon Kun : T22 Chukri, Ichon Up
a) Im Kyung Chun

Yongin Kun : T6 Kimryangchangri, Yongin Myon
a) Lee Byung Un

Ansung Kun : T450 Youngdong, Ansung Up
a) Chin Jong Oh

<u>Kimpo Kun</u>	T45 652, Pyungrisan Kimpo Up
a) Kim Heung Yong	
<u>Kanghwa Kun</u>	T4 Kwanchungri Kanghwa Myon
a) Chung Kuk Chin	
<u>Ongchin Kun</u>	2-0493 Towondong, Inchon

KANGWONDO CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTS

<u>CHUN CHEON CITY</u>	2111 111 Okchondong, Chun Cheon
1. Lee Bu Yung	
a) Son Jong Kul	
d) Lee Kyu Ha	

<u>WONJU CITY</u>	271, Chungangdong. Wonju
a) Lee Suk Jae	

<u>KANGNEUNG CITY</u>	
1. Park Ju Hee	139-2, Imdangdong, Kangneung
a) Kim Jung Kil	

<u>SOKCHO CITY</u>	
1. Lee Mun Hwa	San. 94, Sokchori, Sokcho
a) Kim Jun Yung	

<u>Chunsong Kun</u>	
a) Chang Ung Wan	2405 37-5 3ka, Chungang-dong Chun Cheon City
<u>Hongchon Kun</u>	151, Heemangri, Hongchon Myon
a) Sung Yun Ku	

<u>Hwangsun Kun</u>	
a) Lee Min Hwa	57, Upsangri, Hwangsun Myon

<u>Wonsung Kun</u>	
a) Kim Dung Young	1, Ilsandong, Wonju
<u>Yungwol Kun</u>	953, Yungheungri, Yungwol Up

a) Won Yung Bong	
<u>Pyongchang Kun</u>	341, Chungri Pyongchang Myon

a) Kang Kyung Sik	
<u>Jungsun Kun</u>	258, Pongyangri, Jungsun Myon

a) Yun Chong Hyon	
<u>Cholwon Kun</u>	Sincholwonri, Kalmal Myon

a) Kil Kyung Hee	
<u>Hwa Chon Kun</u>	239, Yuri, Hwachun Myon

a) Min Kwang Ki	
<u>Yangku Kun</u>	Chungri, Yangku Myon
a) Lee Chung Dong	Sangdungri, Injae Myon

<u>Injae Kun</u>	
a) Won Jung Su	

Kosung Kun
 a) Moon Ui Do
Yang Yang Kun
 a) Lee Ki Sung
Myongchu Kun
 a) Won Kye Sup
Samchuk Kun
 a) Chung Un Tam

Hari Kangsung Myon
 Kunsari, Yangyang Myon
 5, Sungnaedong, Kangneung City
 Songnaeri Samchuk Up

CHOONG CHUNG BOOK DO CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTS

CHUNG JOO CITY
 1. Shin Chang Ho
 a) Kim Hae Yoon

3608 Book Moonro, 3ka Chung Joo City

CHOONG JOO CITY
 1. Nam Hak Woo
 a) Yoo Jai Dok

1301 711-2, Yok Jeon Dong, Choong Joo City

CHUNGWON KUN
 a) Kim Jong Ku
 f) Kim Kyong Nim, Samai Child Welfare Inst.

3121 Book Moon Ro 1ka, Chungjoo City

Bo Un Kun
 a) Kim Sang Jin

T6 Samsanri, Bo Un Myon

Ok Chun Kun

a) Chung Jai Yong

T6 Ok Chun Kun

Yongdong Kun

a) Chung Hun Ki

622 Boo Yongri, Yongdong Up

Jinchun Kun

a) Shin Yong Kyoan

360 Jinchun Up, Jinchun Kun

Koisan Kun

a) Kim Chang Ho

T5 Suh Boori, Koisan Myon

Umsung Kun

a) Kyong Chul Hyon

T6 Kyodong, Umsung Up

Choong Won Kun

a) An Soon Young

T5 156-1, Sungnaidong, Choongjoo City

Je Chun Kun

a) Kim Man Sool

2102 Uirimdong, Jechun Up

Danyang Kun

a) Paik Pyong Kyu

T5 Habongri, Danyang Myon

CHOONG CHUNG NAMDO, CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTS

TAEJON CITY

7302 Tae Hung Dong Taejon City

1. Jung Jung Ui 7302 Tae Hungdong, Taejon City
 - a) Cho Jung Sun
 - b)-i Lee Seung Hyop
 - ii Song Hee Jong
 - d) Lee Kum Koo
 - Cho Min Ja

CHUNAN CITY

1. Lee Kyong Bok
 - a) Han Ki Jo
- Kumsan Kun
 - a) Kil Jin Suk
- Daiduk Kun
 - a) Yoo Jung Shik
- Kong Joo Kun
 - a) Sim Ui Chul
- Yonki Kun
 - a) Jung Si Myon
- Nonsan Kun
 - a) Yoon Soo Yong
- Booyo Kun
 - a) Park Sang Joon
- Suhchun Kun
 - a) Lee Ke Yang
- Boryong Kun
 - a) Lee Jong Sun
- Chungyang Kun
 - a) Jun Hun Kak
- Hongsung Kun
 - a) Lee Si Bok
- Suhsan Kun
 - a) Han Byong Jin
- Dangjin Kun
 - a) Koo Yong Sik
- A San Kun
 - a) Lim Yong Bin
- Chun Won Kun
 - a) Lee Jong Hyon

T22 Chun an City

322 Sangri, Kumsan Up

8041 Sun Hwa Dong, Taejon City

598 122-1, Kyodong, Kongjoo Up

2452 61-9, Chochiwon Up

611 Chuiam Dong, Nonsan Up

T6 Dongramri, Booyo Up

T6 Kunsanri, Suhchun Myon

215 Daichunri, Daichun Up

T64 47, Upnairi, Chungyang Myon

T6 Ohkwanri, Hongsung Up

T5 Suhsan Up

171 Dangjin Up

T6 Onchonri, Onyang Up

102 25, Oryongdong, Chunan City

KYONG SANG BOOKDO CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTS

TAEGOO CITY

- A. Lee Man Sool 6-4963 Dongindong 1ka Taegu City
1. Shin Tai Kun
- b) Yoon Tai Dok

- c) Kim Hwa Kong
- d) Chung Bok Hwang
- e) Lee Ki Hoon
- f)-i) Choi Yong Ki
- ii) Ko Kwang Hwan
- iii) Lee Yong Kyu
- iv) Lee Kyong Heung
- v) Moon Sun Yong
- vi) Yoo Chang Yol

POHANG CITY

- 1. Lee Won Dahl
- a) An Bong Joon
- b) Choi Hyo Kun

737 Dok Soo Dong, Pohang City

KYONGJOO CITY

- 1. Kim Doo Jo
- a) Son Hoon Ik
- b) Kim Yong Ho

246 12 Nodong dong Kyongju City

KIMCHON CITY

- 1. Choi Suk Joo
- a) An Jae Ho
- b) Moon Kuk Hwan

T19 47 Namsan Dong, Kimchon City

ANDONG CITY

- 1. Kwon Dong Hoon
- a) Kwon Kak
- b) Oh Joo Soo

1203 Book Moondong, Andong City

Daesong Kun

- a) Park Jong Hoon

2-2590 Dai Myongdong, Namku, Taegu City

Kun Wi Kun

- a) Lee Ki Jok

T5 Suh Boodong, Kun Wi Myon

Uisong Kun

- a) Shin Ki Hwan

262 Hoo Jookdong, Uisong Up

Andong Kun

- a) Song Jong Ok

1238 Dongboodong, Andong City

Chungsong Kun

- a) Yoon Hyon Joo

T6 Wol Mak Dong, Chung Song Myon

Yongyang Kun

- a) Oh In Ho

T5 Suh Boo Dong, Yong Yang Myon

Yongduk Kun

- a) Kim Yong Jai

T22 Nam Suk Dong, Yong Duk Myon

Yong Il Kun

- a) Kim Suk Joo

1662 Duk San Dong, Pohang City

<u>Wol Song Kun</u>	715	Dong Boo Dong, Kyongju City
a) Kim Pan Dong		
<u>Yong Chun Kun</u>	T66	Moon Nai Dong
a) Suh Man Chang		Yong Chun Up
<u>Kyon San Kun</u>	T7	Choong Bang Dong
a) Nam Yoo Sub		Kyon San Up
<u>Chungdo Kun</u>	T8	
a) Lee Kyong Wu		
<u>Koryong Kun</u>	T10	Koi Bin Dong
a) Ma Ho Yung		Ko Ryong Myon
<u>Song Joo Kun</u>	T36	Kyon San Dong
a) Lee Ki Yong		Song Joo Myon
<u>Chil Kok Kun</u>	T7	Oikwan Up
a) Choi Jong Won		
<u>Kum Nung Kun</u>	T6	Nam San Dong
a) Shin Hong Kyu		Kim Chun City
<u>Sun San Kun</u>	T5	Dong Boo Dong
a) Nam Ki Won		Sun San Myon
<u>Sang Joo Kun</u>	T6	Suh Moon Dong
a) Sung Bong Ku		Sang Joo Up
<u>Moon Kyon Kun</u>	2131	Jom Chon Ri
a) Hong Oo Chin		Jom Chon Up
<u>Je Chun Kun</u>	301	No Sang Dong, Je Chin Up
a) Lee Song Kyo		
<u>Yong Joo Kun</u>	T5	Yong Joo ri, Yong Joo Up
a) Lee Dai Ho		
<u>Bong Hwa Kun</u>	T6	Pa Jo Ri, Bong Hwa Myon
a) Bai Chang Dong		
<u>Ul Jin Kun</u>	T6	Up Nai Ri
a) Chang Yong Hwan		
<u>Ul Nung Kun</u>	123	Dodong dong, Nam Myon
a) Park Kyong Dong		

KYONGSANG NAMDO CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTS

MASAN CITY

- | | | |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ok Hyon Sang | 5111 | Choong Ang Dong, Masan City |
| a) Kim Sang Kyu | | |
| b) Kim Kap Yong | | |
| c) Lee Jong Joon | | |

JIN JOO CITY

Jin Joo City

- | |
|-------------------|
| 1. Kang Sung Soon |
| a) Cho Myoon Kyoo |
| b) Bang Song Eun |

CHCONG MOO CITY

Choong Moo City

1. Kin Doo Hong
- a) Chang Chong Yop
- b) Lee Sang Kwon

JIN HAI CITY

Jin Hai City

1. Yoon Won Ki
- a) Kang Sung Jin
- b) Hong Seung Kwang

SAMCHUNPO CITY

Samchunpo City

1. Kang Jai Ji
- a) Kang Nam Doo
- b) Lim Jong Tai

ULSAN CITY

2101 Puk Jung Dong, Ulsan City

1. Woo Jong Kun
- a) Kim Dong Chan
- b) Choi Myong Won

Jin Yang Kun

147 Sang Pong Suh Dong, Jin Joo City

- a) Kim Chang Soon

Ui Ryon Kun

148 261-1 Choong Dong Ui Ryong City

- a) Park Kyoong Je

Haman Kun

154 Malsanri, Ka Ya Myon

- a) Chung Hwan Ghul

Chang Ryon Kun

T7 Kyo Sang Dong, Chang Ryon Up

- a) Kim San Hwan

Mil Yang Kun

157 Sam Moon Dong, Milyang Up

- a) Lee Un Chool

Yangsan Kun

Puk Pu Dong, Yang San Myon

- a) Bai Won Sun

Uljoon Kun

2105 349, Puk Jung Dong, Ulsan City

- a) Kim Suk Hwan

Tong Nae Kun

5-607 421, Su An Dong, Tongnae Ku, Pusan

- a) Park Sah Min

Kimhae Kun

309 Suh San Dong, Kim Hae Up

- a) Lim Chai Kyong

Chang Won Kun

4111 Chang Won Kun

- a) Kim Jung San

Tongyong Kun

157 27 Do Chun Dong, Choong Moo City

- a) Kim Hong Kun

Keo Jo Kun

Ko Hyonri, Sin Hyon Myon

- a) Choo Man Bok

Kosung Kun

T12 197-3 Sung Nae Dong, Ko Sung Up

- a) Shin Yoon Sung

SACHUN KUN

a) Suh Shi Moon

NAMHAE KUN

a) Lee Yong Min

Hadong Kun

a) Kim Sang Yong

San Chung Kun

a) Kim Sung Soo

Ham Yang Kun

a) Park Sang Kyu

Keo Chang Kun

a) Park Hae Jin

Hap Chun Kun

a) Yoon Tai Hyon

T32 552-1 San In Dong, Sa Chun
UpT4 24-1 Suh Byon Dong, Nam Hae
Kun

36 1198-1 Ha Dong Up

163 Ok Dong San Chun Myon

T4 Sang Dong, Ham Yang Up

T5 63 Sang Dong, Keo Chang Up

18 389 Hap Chun Dong

CHOLLA BOOK DO CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTSCHUN CHOO CITY

1. Mu In Kak

a) Yae In Soo

b) Park Sung Kun

c) Choi Young

d) Kim Ki Ok

e) Kim Jae Chu

5211 Chun Choo(Jeon Chu) City

KUNSAN CITY

1. Yun Ki Ho

a) Kim Chang Kwon

b) Im Young Sam

c) Yu Young Wook

2150 Kunsan City

IRI CITY

1. Chun Soon An

a) Park Chung Yul

b) Hwang Ho Ul

c) Choi Il Kwon

396 Iri City

Wanchu Kun

a) Choi Chung Su

4732 Chun Choo City

Chin An Kun

a) Park Ki Ho

T4 Chinan Myon

Muchu Kun

a) Kim Chin U

20 Muchu Myon

Changsu Kun

a) Lee Yung Soon

34 Changsu Myon

Imsil Kun

a) Park Tae Un

T4 Imsil Myon

<u>Nam Won Kun</u>	T12	Namwon Up
a) Yang Hee Chul		
<u>Sun Chang Kun</u>	T4	Sunchang Myon
a) Kok Tae Sung		
<u>Chung Up Kun</u>	409	Chungup Up
a) Kim Yong Jae		
<u>Kochang Kun</u>	T4	Kochang Up
a) Park Chu Hong		
<u>Muan Kun</u>	T4	Muan Up
a) Kim Yung Il		
<u>Kimjae Kun</u>	101	Kimjae Up
a) Song Bok Sup		
<u>Okku Kun</u>	139	Kunsan City
a) Lee Chong Soo		
<u>Iksan Kun</u>	128	Iri City
a) Kim In Ri		

CHOLLA NAM DO CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTS

<u>KWANGJU CITY</u>	2-6374	63 Kwang San Dong
1. Song Min Sub		
a) Kim Song Bae		
<u>MOKPO CITY</u>	2-2171	2-1 Dai Ui Dong
1. Park Jung Chai		
a) Lee Jun Joong		
<u>YO SOO CITY</u>	4311	29 Kong Hwa Dong
1. Kim Sung Soo		
a) Na Han Yong		
<u>SOON CHUN CITY</u>	3106	43 Jan Chun Dong
1. Cho Suk Ho		
a) Choi Dong Soo		
<u>Kwang San Kun</u>	65	Myongdong Song Jung Up
a) Moon Yong		
<u>Dam Yang Kun</u>	T4	Kaik Sa Ri, Dam Yang Up
a) Choi Bong Jin		
<u>Kok Sung Kun</u>	T4	Up Nai Ri Kok Sung Myon
a) Lee Kyo Kap		
<u>KU Re Kun</u>	T4	Bong Dong Ri, Ku-Re Up
a) Yoon Joong Sup		
<u>Kwang Yang Kun</u>	T4	Up Nai Ri, Kwang Yang Up
a) Kim Bong Soo		
<u>Yo Chan Kun</u>	2191	Kong Hwa Dong, Yosu
a) Lim Shin Taik		

<u>Seung Joo Kun</u>	2823	1 Yong Dong, Soon Chun City
a) Hwang Ho Sun		
<u>Ko Heung Kun</u>	19	Ok Ha Ri, Ko Heung Kun
a) Park Moon Sung		
<u>Bo Sung Kun</u>	151	Bosung Ri, Bosung Up
a) Shin Jin Shik		
<u>Hwa Soon Kun</u>	10	15 Un Ri Hwa Soon Up
a) Park Wan Ki		
<u>Jang Heung Kun</u>	T9	Kunsan Ri, Jang Heung Up
a) Kim Il Joong		
<u>Kang Jin Kun</u>	11	Namsung Ri, Kang Jin Up
a) Chang Chan Soo		
<u>Hai Nam Kun</u>	4	Sung Nai Ri, Hai Nam Up
a) Kim Jong Wu		
<u>Yong Am Kun</u>	T4	Dong Moon Ri, Yang An Myon
a) Kim Sang Chul		
<u>Moo An Kun</u>	102	Sungnai Ri, Moo An Myon
a) Yoon Do Yong		
<u>Na Joo Kun</u>	T4	Kwa Won Dong, Na Joo Up
a) Yom Ja Sub		
<u>Ham Pyong Kun</u>	14	Ham Pyong Up
a) Jun Joon Soo		
<u>Yong Kwang Kun</u>	T7	Moo Ryong Ri, Yong Kwang Up
a) Kim Yong Ho		
<u>Jang Sung Kun</u>	10	Yong Chun Ri, Chang Sung Up
a) Cho Tai Hyon		
<u>Wan Do Kun</u>	T4	Kun Nai Ri, Won Do Up
a) Oh Ha Yong		
<u>Jin Do Kun</u>	T4	Sung Nai Ri, Jin Do Myon
a) Park Jong Ho		
<u>Sin An Kun</u>	2181/8	15 Book Kyo Dong, Mokpo
a) Shin Kyu Ik		

CHEJU DO CITY AND KUN GOVERNMENTS

<u>CHEJU CITY</u>	451	2 dong, 3 do, Cheju City
1. Hong Nan Cho		
a) Ko Chang Ho		
b) O Young Kwon		
<u>NORTH CHEJU KUN</u>	204	2 dong. 2do, Cheju City
a) Chwa Sung So		
<u>SOUTH CHEJU KUN</u>	20	Sukipo Up, Nam Cheju Do
a) Chung Suk Hyun		

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LIST OF PRIVATE KOREAN AGENCIES

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Established & Membership</u>	<u>Address & Phone</u>
1. Myung Hee Won (Community Welfare)	Lee Bang Ja	Dec. 1922	9, 2ka, Chongro- ku, Seoul 72-8291
2. Korea Assn of Nurses (Nurses Training & Welfare)	Hong Shin Young	1923	88-7, Sanglim- dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 52-9186
3. Korea Christian Women's Association (Temperance & Moral Movement)	Choi Kum Bong	Sept. 1923	26 Dongja-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 43-1707
4. Korean Nat'l Council of Social Welfare	Yoon In Shik	Feb. 1952 650	31-1, Juksun- dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul 74-4307
5. Women's Research Assn (Improvement for Women's Social Status)	Lee Hi Ho	Nov. 1952	52-4, Namchang- dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 22-7645
6. Central War Widows Supporting Assn.	Lee Jong Hwa	May 1953 230	7, Bomoon-dong, Dongdaemoon-ku, Seoul 92-2107
7. Society for Support & Aid to Korean Working Students	Whang Sang Ki	Jul. 1953 22	894, 4ka, Kum- ho-dong, Sung- dong-ku, Seoul
8. Korea Assn of Midwives (Maternity care)	Song Sun Jun	Aug. 1956	266-2, Sanglim- dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 53-1972
9. Legal Aid Center for Family Welfare (Legal Counseling)	Lee Tai Yung	Aug. 1956	57 Susomoon-dong Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul
10. Korean Amputees' Self-Help Project	Choi Jung Han	Apr. 1957 99,080	117, Dongsun- dong, Chongro- ku, Seoul 75-1434

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Established & Membership</u>	<u>Address & Phone</u>
11. Korea Counselling Center for Children	Yoo Suk Jin	Jun. 1958	1-5, Sungbuk-dong, Sungbuk-ku, Seoul 92-0926
12. Korea Fellowship Settlement Center (Community Center)	Choi Myung Han	Feb. 1960	596-27, Ahyon- dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul
13. Corporation for Support of Koreans Returning from Japan	Kim Yong Tack	Sept. 1960 306	64-8, Taeipyungro, Chung-ku, Seoul
14. Korean Charity Trustee Assn.	Lee Chong Kab	Apr. 1963	25-23, 1ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung- ku, Seoul
15. Arch Diocese Council of Catholic Women of Korea (Social Services)	Lee Sun Jung	Jul. 1963	52, 2ka, Chungmu- ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 23-9543
16. Korean Land Reclamation & Resettlement Corp.	Kim Hyung Suh	Sept. 1963 89	35-84, Jongui- dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul 73-5575 75-5011
17. Korean Women's Assn. (For Social Justice)	Yim Young Shin	Apr. 1964 600,000	25 1ka, Sinmoon-ro, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul 72-8052
18. Korea Women's Council (Training & Welfare)	Helen Kim	Apr. 1964 53,876	31, Nangchon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul 32-4835
19. Korea Resettlement Association	Kim Bong Cho	Jun. 1964 20	1ka, Taipyungro, Chung-ku, Seoul 92-7872
20. National Council for Disaster Relief	Ko Jae Wook	Sept. 1964 60	1ka, Taipyungro, Chung-ku, Seoul 22-2151
21. Relief Council for Handicapped Children	Chin Bong Ki	Nov. 1964 1,480	120, Sangdo-dong, Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Established & Membership</u>	<u>Address & Phone</u>
22. Superintendents Forum(Christian Children's Fund)	Un Yung Ki	Dec. 1964 99	32-2, 2ka, Myung- dong, Chung-ku, Seoul
23. Assn. for Family Welfare & Manage- ment(Family Counseling)	Kim Jung Soon	Mar. 1965 1,842	38, Kyunji-dong, Chongri-ku, Seoul
24. Rural Resettlement Workers Association	Su Myung Suk	Mar. 1965 200	140 1ka, Sinmoon- ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul
25. Dae Han Self-Help Pioneer Program (Land Reclamation & Resettlement)	Kim Chun Sam	May 1965 2,707	36, Insa-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul
26. Christian Self- Help Center(Agri- cultural & Tech. Training)	Yoo Ho Joon	Jun. 1965 50	115, Namdaemoon-ku, Chung-ku, Seoul
27. Hyang Chon Welfare Assn.(Self-Help for Lepers)	Yoon Hyo Yang	Jun. 1965	Haman-kun, Kyung Sang Nam Do
28. Pu Yong Association (Cultural Seminar)	Pyungjun Cho	Se Jul. 1965 502	47-1, Huam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul
29. Women's Int'l Goodwill Society (to assist Korean wives abroad)	Park Soon Nam	Jul. 1965 1,220	4-52, Namchang- dong, Chung-ku, Seoul
30. Women's Welfare Assn. (Family Planning)	Chung Bo Soon	Jul. 1965 1,000	52-4, Namchang- dong, Chung-ku, Seoul
31. Pan-Pacific Fellow- ship Society (Welfare for Veterans of W. War II)	Kim Yong Ho	Sept. 1965	295, 1ka, Hankang- ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Established & Membership</u>	<u>Address & Phone</u>
32. Child Placement Service for Koreans & Mixed Race Children	Tahk Youn Taik	Oct. 1965	CPO Box 24, Seoul 28-5879
33. Korean Overseas Development Corporation (Manpower Export)	Ham Byung Sun	Oct. 1965	120-3, Chungjin-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul 75-2393
34. Korean Children's Fund(Welfare Research)	Park Yong Rai	Dec. 1965	3 Ilka, Chongro-ku, Seoul 75-3158
35. Korea Women's Welfare Assn.(Job Placement)	Paik Jung Won	Mar. 1966 238	51-2, 1 Buksung-ro, Chung-ku, Taegu 2-2522
36. Korea Self-Help Land Reclamation Center	Hong Won Sik	Mar. 1966 300	270-1, 5ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul
37. Charity Society (Charity Bazaar for Youth in Need)	Lee Bang Ja	Apr. 1966 105	2ka, Chungmuro, Chung-ku, Seoul 72-8298
38. Korean Infantile Paralysis Assn.	Lee Soo Kil	Apr. 1966	123, Namdaimoonro, Chung-ku, Seoul
39. Nat'l Association of Wives Clubs (Women & Family Welfare)	Jung Chung Rang	Jul. 1966	31, Nangchon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul 72-0246
40. People's Self-Help Project(Resettlement)	Lee Soon Yung	Aug. 1966	24-5, Ansan-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul
41. Women's Self-Help Assn.(Vocational)	Cho Myung Bok	Sept. 1966 131	360, Sangdo-dong, Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul
42. Korean Family Welfare Service	Roh Tae Sop	Feb. 1967	San 81, Bongchon-dong, Yungdungpo, Seoul 93-3285

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Established & Membership</u>	<u>Address & Phone</u>
43. Korea Social Workers Council	Ha Sang Rak	Apr. 1967	Social Work Dept. Seoul Nat'l Univ. 75-9935
44. Korea Society of Ants(Guidance for better Living)	Park Soo Kil	May 1967 56	1, Hyangchon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul
45. Ki-Min Association (Refugee Relief)	Hong Sung Yu	Aug. 1967 27	Sangdo-dong, Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul
46. Bae Ip Society (Vocational Training for Women)	Lee Wha Sun	Sept. 1967 35	115, 5ka, Namdai- moon-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul
47. Eden Women's Assn (Help Needy Christian Women)	Lee So Ran	Sept. 1967	183, Sungbuk-dong, Sungbuk-ku, Seoul
48. Korea Social Welfare Research Inst.	Kim Dock Joon	Oct. 1967	33-17, Dohwa-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul 32-8632
49. Korea Social Security Research Institute	Paik Chang Suk	Nov. 1967	3ka, Chungmuro, Chung-ku, Seoul 23-2061
50. Ladies Auxiliary of Korean Veterans (Social Welfare)	Hyun Sung Won	Feb. 1968	2ka, Jangchoong- dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 53-5171
51. Social Development Research Center	Kim Soo Myung	Aug. 1968	100, Surin-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul 74-0090
52. Seoul Employed Women's Club (Promotion of Employment for Women)	Kim Hyun Ja	Oct. 1968	91 Sinsu-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul 32-1982
53. New Community Development Program (Refugee Welfare)	Chung Soon Tai	Mar. 1969 300	310, 4ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Established & Membership</u>	<u>Address & Phone</u>
54. Students Voluntary Assn.(for developing farm & fishing villages)	Yim Young Shin	May 1969 80	136-1, Juksun-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul 72-8052
55. Yoson Yosu Society (Support of the Aged Poor)	Kim Won Hae	Apr. 1968 36	84, Susomoon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul
56. Association of University Women	Suh Un Sook		31, Nangchon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul 72-0246

LIST OF KOREAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES
Giving Degrees in Social Service

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Dept. Chairman</u>	<u>Quota Students Admitted & Location</u>
Seoul National University (w/Graduate School)	Choi Moon Whan	Ha Sang Nak	10 Seoul
Ewha Womans University (w/Graduate School)	Kim Okgil	Ji Yoon	40 Seoul
Chung Ang University (w/Graduate School)	Yim Yung Shin	Kim Yung Mo	30 Seoul
Song Sim Women's College	Chu Mai Boon	Fred Luhmann, M.M.	20 Chun Chon
Seoul Women's College	Ko Whang Kyung		35 Seoul
Hankook Social Work College	Rhee Tai Yung	Chang Hoon	40 Taegu
Wonju College	Won Hong Muk	Kim Duk Joon	20 Wonju
Social Welfare College	Kang Man Choon		120 Seoul
Korea Christian College (Church of Christ)	Daniel C. Hardin		20 Seoul
Nat'l Social Workers Training Institute	Ku Cha Hun	Kim Hak Rak	*2084 Seoul

* Annual average of social work trainees completing
 courses from 1 to 7 weeks towards diploma.

Further reference can be made to the Social Work Educator's Workshop,
 September 17-18, 1969, published by the Faculty Division of National
 Social Workers Training Institute.

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